

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 78.—Vol. III.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1843.

OFFICE, 193, STRAND.

[SIXPENCE.]

ROYAL VISIT TO CAMBRIDGE.

We have repeatedly had occasion to express our highest approval of those royal excursions among the people by their Queen, which stimulate the loyalty of the one and freshen the love of the other, and cement between them, with beautiful links of harmony, the chain of happiness and the bonds of peace. The Sovereign who does not confine the gaieties of her court within a single palace, nor prison her pleasures within the selfish sphere of mere personal enjoyment—but causes her first to shed their light over the hearts of thousands—and the last to be in the participation of her universal subjects, whenever the opportunity of careering joyfully among them may occur;—is sure to make her throne ubiquitous, by building it upon the firm foundation of the affections of those she rules—is sure to live in a kingdom of love, and earn a popularity of which it is both wise and virtuous in a monarch to be nobly ambitious and proud. But this is not all. Either,—as in the case of our beloved Queen's visit to the glorious old abodes of her ancient Scottish nobility—she awakens a lavish and honourable hospitality among the great, which causes money to flow freely among their tradesmen, and puts bread into the mouths of the poor—or, stirring the enthusiasm of loyal cities, encourages the spirit and the energies that are strong within them for purposes of public good. Or, as when she rode into stately London, and partook of the gorgeous festivities of its merchant princes—or, led by the hand of science, walked firmly beneath the waters of her own majestic Thames—she gives rise to a thousand new impulses of ambition in the heart of the very greatness to which she comes to lend a lustre and a crown—she fosters fresh desires for monuments of grandeur in science and in art—and, as the lion of commerce crouches tenderly at her feet, her gentle and beautiful caress, her smiling approval, and her admiration, all confessed, make him long to leap forth upon his path of riches, and to roar of the might of his mistress in every quarter of the globe! Yes—the principle is even so good-abounding as all this—and what seems merely the casual excursion of a monarch, has in it—when that monarch is virtuous—a stimulus, not only for the living loyalty of the people—but for everything that is good or great—ay, or weak and struggling either—in the circle within which she moves. But if in all instances this familiar presence of a Queen among her subjects, be doing good—if her visits to renowned places strengthen the landmarks of history, and her presence at rare pageantries fix many memories which the future shall have of the past—so do all the advantages of such events and occasions, seem to concentrate themselves into that nobler and brighter excellence which all the universe derives from the royal encouragement of learning—from pilgrimages made to the temples and shrines of genius by the magnate rulers of the earth. It is, therefore, that we wish to mark our high sense of the judgment and good taste of our Sovereign in paying to one of our honoured universities that gracious visit, which is one of our prominent features of illustration in this day's News.

All along her route to the ancient colleges of Cambridge, her Majesty will have met with the usual tokens of the affection and enthusiasm of her people—their happy voices will have greeted her ear—their gay banners her sight, and she will have passed under their triumphal arches with pleasant feelings at her heart—feelings fresher

than the flowers that were there entwined; but it is within the halls of learning themselves that her emotions will become more deep, and grave, and impressive—that, with the exalted pleasure which the imposing present will convey, she will see the hallowing past looking back to her from a thousand associations, and mingling its sacred instruction with the new thoughts and feelings that come rushing upon her heart. For the moment she is the living presence, whom, next to the highest, all men worship there. And what class of men are they? Reverend professors, who have stored their souls from books with imperishable and ever-flowing founts of knowledge—founts that have been poured through thousands of other minds;—young fathers of the Church, who have earned early knowledge, but are not rich, tutor others, richer, in much of the lore that they have gained—men to be encouraged, promoted, and respected whenever the world may become just; and, lastly, that dense crowd of earnest young aspirants—the ardent spirits of the place—the sons of her nobles, her clergy, her statesmen, her legislators, her warriors, her merchants—men whom she will often, under God's providence, see again in after life at her court, in her churches, at her council-board, among her lords and commons, at review, at levee, or civic feast; and by her presence all these are encouraged onward upon the paths of the knowledge which is to educate them for after life. Here the *mens divini*or imbibes its glory and its grace, and much is the spirit of its genius refreshed and rejoiced by the respect and patronage of her who rules the Isles. But Victoria, if she be regal-hearted, will gather still deeper inspiration for the honouring of those old abodes; and, above all, for promoting the beautiful purposes for which they were founded—from the echoes of history that be sounded from the ancient walls—the eternal voices of the past. The glorious halls will tell what regal munificence did for learning in ages not half so civilised as this. The portraits will be

to her sense of true greatness and duty, more eloquent than the cheering living throng. The library will be full of thoughtfulness to her spirit, and in it she will linger more fondly than in the festive hall. Will she not read too that remarkable oration of her great predecessor, Elizabeth, which is so eloquent in its quaintness, and yet so quaint in its eloquence, and is, moreover, so full of wisdom's truth? It was first spoken in Latin, but it is so germane to the question we are discussing, and the doctrine we are laying down, that we shall give our readers an English version of it here. Thus spake the Queen:—

"Although this maiden modesty of mine, most faithful subjects and most cherished university, prevent me in presence of so numerous an assemblage of learned men from delivering my sentiments unlaboured on this occasion; nevertheless, the entreaties of my nobility and my own good will towards the university, induce me to offer a few observations. I feel myself impelled to this undertaking by two considerations. The first is the advancement of literature. The second is the expectation of all of you here present. As regards the advancement, I remember the particular remark of Demosthenes, that 'the words of superiors take the place of laws with inferiors,' and that the commands of princes have the authority of laws with their subjects.' This, therefore, I should wish you all to remember, that there is no more honourable path, whether to acquire the goods of fortune or to conciliate the favour of princes, than earnestly, as you have begun, so to persevere in attention to your studies; and that you may do so, I pray and beseech you all. With respect to the second consideration, namely, your expectation, which is not unnatural, this alone I say, that I shall neglect nothing willingly which the feelings of your benevolent opinion conceive of me. And now I come to the university. I beheld before noon your magnificent buildings, erected by those renowned princes, my ancestors, for the cause of learning; and whilst I gazed upon them did sorrow take possession of my senses, and those feelings which asserted their influence over Alexander, when having read of many monuments left behind them by princes, he turned to a friend, or rather to one of his council, and grieved exceedingly that he had done nothing of the kind. This common remark, however, has comforted me in some measure, which, although it cannot take away, nevertheless diminishes my regret: which remark is this, that 'Rome was not built in a day.'

My time of life, however, is not so far advanced, nor have I lived so long since when I commenced to reign, but that before my payment of the debt of nature if destiny shall not have cut my thread of life too soon, I shall produce some work; and so long as life rules this mortal frame, I shall never turn aside from my purpose. And if it should come to pass (how soon it may be I know not), that I must die before I should be enabled to complete this particular one which I promise, I shall, nevertheless, leave after my death some work of worth by which my memory may become renowned in after time, and by my example I may excite others, as well as cause you all here present to be more arduous in your studies. But already you perceive how great a difference there is between a regular course of study, and that education which is not retained on the mind. Of the one, there are full many ample witnesses; of the other, I have too inconsiderately indeed made you the witnesses also on this occasion in detaining your learned attention so long by my uncultivated style of address. I have done."

The allusions here made by Elizabeth to the greatness and value of public works not only intrinsic—but in fixing the memories of those who reign when such pillars of genius and civilization are erected—may fall in the sense of compliment upon the ears of our young sovereign, whose sway among us is likely to be distinguished by the raising of more public structures of beauty and grandeur than ever recorded the elevated taste of a sovereign in any former time.

But these monuments are no whit more honourable to a sovereign than a patronage of the progress of learning—for learning should go hand in hand with art—and therefore we should hardly more congratulate her Majesty upon the completion of her magnificent Houses of Parliament, or of her City Temple of Trade, more than we now do for that noble spirit which has honoured the wisdom of our Universities, and dictated this regal visit to the olden glories of the Cam.



HER MAJESTY EN ROUTE TO CAMBRIDGE—QUEEN ELEANOR'S CROSS, AT WALTHAM.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, October 24.

SPAIN.

Yesterday a Cabinet courier reached Paris, from Madrid, with despatches for the Ambassador. An hour afterwards, M. Olazaga called on M. Guizot, and remained for nearly two hours in private conference with him. It is currently reported to-day that the news from Spain is anything but satisfactory, and great fears are entertained that the Minister will not be able to carry the "majority question." Already have serious dissensions arisen among the leading deputies. One party—at the head of which, ostensibly, is M. Isturiz, but, in reality, Narvaez—demands that the minority of the Queen shall continue, and that Christina be recalled, and again declared "Reina Gobernadora" of the kingdom. Another party—not numerous—intend to propose an amendment to the Government project, that the minority continue, and that three Regents be appointed, having for President the Infant Don Francisco de Paula. The remainder of the deputies are divided into small fractions—some ultra-Liberals, others *Fuerristas*, Carlists, &c. A Parliament so composed cannot last long, and you may, therefore, be prepared for serious events before the end of the year. It was wrongfully supposed, that because a large majority named M. de Onís President of the Senate, that the Ministers were strongly supported. The nomination compromised no one: the struggle will be on the "majority question." Should the ministers succeed, be assured the discontented will strive hard to raise the provinces; and here I am afraid they will find little difficulty. Spain is prepared, and on the eve of a terrible convulsion. Let us see how stands the different parts of this unhappy country. I have already noticed in my former correspondence, that Andalusia, Estremadura, and Galicia, were only kept from an open revolt by the troops remaining faithful to the government. At present the soldiers are more or less paid, but the moment money fails they will join the insurgents. Lion, a city situated between Valladolid and Oviedo, with a population of about 12,000, has openly declared in favour of the Central Junta, and notwithstanding it is an open town, and the imposing force sent against it, it still holds out, supported by the mass of the surrounding peasantry. Lower Aragon is daily becoming more agitated. The Concha negotiations have ended, as I foretold, in a rupture, and hostilities have recommenced before Saragossa. The insurgents and Queenists gain alternate petty advantages; but as late as the 18th the insurgents remained not only masters of the fortress, but received great support from the neighbouring towns and villages. The latest accounts from Catalonia are to the 17th. The insurrection gained ground, and several petty engagements had taken place between the National Guards and the Queen's troops, sent out to disarm them, and in many instances the National Guards were victorious. The insurgents in Barcelona seem certain of ultimate success; they possess plenty of ammunition, provisions, and money; within the last week they coined 75,000 piastres, in gold. A decree has been issued by the Junta, ordering, under the penalty of death, all persons from the age of 17 to 60 to immediately take up arms. This order will give the insurgents an imposing force; the population now remaining in Barcelona is about 40,000, of whom about 7,000 are armed; the insurgents have also a free corps of about 3,000 men. The emigration exceeds 100,000 persons. It was reported that the steam boat "Isabella II." had captured, in the Gulf of Rosas, a small vessel laden with ammunition for the insurgents. Prim continued before Girona; it is now said that he intended opening his batteries on the 15th. One of the last orders of Prim is highly discreditable. In my last I informed you that he had given permission for the women and children to quit Girona, previous to commencing hostilities; I now learn that, availing himself of some frivolous pretext, he has not only countermanded the order, but insists on all the women and children who had left the town to return to it. The Basque Provinces are far from being tranquil; the National Guards, both infantry and cavalry, of Pampeluna, have been disarmed; those of Bilbao, Bergasoa, Estella, and many other places in Biscay and Navarre, openly declare themselves against the present order of things. This is the present state of Spain—it cannot last.

M. Carnerero has been named ambassador at the Court of Lisbon, replacing M. Aguilar.

ITALY.

The last accounts from Italy are to the 16th. The insurgents, it would appear, did not content themselves beaten, and have again made their appearance, not only in Bologna, but the adjacent country. On the 3rd a very serious affair took place at Bologna, in the streets and suburbs of San Pietro, de San Donato, and several other places, between the people and a strong detachment of infantry and cavalry. The infantry were compelled to retreat, but, a piquet of cavalry coming up, the people were dispersed. In the conflict four soldiers and a workman were seriously wounded. On the 8th the people attacked and disarmed several military posts. The Papal Government having demanded support from the Austrian Government, Prince Metternich instantly gave orders to Field-Marshal Roditzky to march 4,000 men to the extreme frontiers, and orders to cross should they be required by the Pope. It was reported that the Austrian Government had contracted a loan of several millions of florins with Messrs. Rothschild and Zena, in order to be prepared, should the affairs of Rome and Naples become more serious.

Mr. de Kutzner, the Hanoverian plenipotentiary, quitted Rome on the 9th for Naples. It is said that he is charged with the mission to conclude a treaty of commerce and navigation with the King of the Two Sicilies.

Letters from Florence, of the 10th, state that Count de Sarville (Joseph Buonaparte) had had several attacks of apoplexy, and that his life was despaired of.

FRANCE.

The general subject of conversation in almost every circle is the Chinese expedition now on the point of sailing; many of the opposition journals attack the Government, accusing it with want of energy, and more particularly in not permitting the men of war to be heavily laden with silk patterns; the general opinion is, however, in favour of M. Guizot. It is stated that the expedition will touch at Teneriffe, Rio Janeiro, Cape of Good Hope, Madagascar, Island of Mauritius, Pondicherry, Manila, and Singapore; it will not reach China before June next. Several cabinet councils had been held on the affairs of Greece. Yesterday, after the breaking up of the council, couriers were despatched to several foreign courts.

The King and Queen of the Belgians continue residing with the Royal Family at Saint Cloud. The Spanish ambassador, M. Olazaga, delivered a few days ago, with great solemnity, and in the presence of all the ministers, the decorations of the Golden Fleece, to the Duke of Nemours. This being the birthday of the Duke de Nemours, there is a grand gala at Saint Cloud; the Duke was born on the 24th of October, 1814, and is, consequently, 29 years of age.

Wood pavement is likely to be extensively employed in Paris; workmen are laying it down from the Rue St. Honoré to the Rue Montpensier. In a few days the statue of Molière will be placed on the fountain, in the Rue Richelieu. Monsieur le Comte de Montrond, one of the most esteemed confidential friends of Prince Talleyrand, died on the 11th of October, at the age of 76 years. It is generally believed that the Count possessed many curious and important documents, likely to be published by his heirs.

The gale on the coast, on the night of the 17th, was most severe, and several vessels were stranded between Havre and Le Hoc, amongst others, the English brigs James Wells, Captain Gaire, and the James, Captain Carter; the brother of the captain, and cabin-boy, were drowned. The Lord Durham, laden with coals, ran ashore to the north of Havre, the crew saved. There was also a violent tempest about the same time in the Mediterranean; no less than 10 vessels were wrecked in the roads of Marseilles.

Mr. Cubitt, accompanied by Mr. Hopkins, has examined the line from Boulogne to Amiens, and has given it as his decided opinion that a railroad could be easily laid down, and that the estimate made by the French engineers would suffice to carry out the work.

Last week 700 barrels of wine were seized in the cellar of a Mr. Pardon, and being found adulterated, all the pretended Bordeaux wine was thrown into the river. I believe the Rouen wine merchants have been long speculating in cheap Bordeaux wines.

Amongst the convicts lately incarcerated in the galleys of Toulon is the ex-Bey of Tlemcen, condemned by the Criminal Court of Algiers to imprisonment for life. He was found guilty of assassinating a French *aide major*, whom he found in a delicate position with his wife.

You are probably aware that all the public places of amusement, concerts, &c., are obliged to give 10 per cent. of their net proceeds to the Government, or, as it is rather called, "Droit des Pauvres." From an official document just published it appears, that in the last 35 years, the "Grand Opera" has paid this tax to no less a sum than 2,573,000 francs, and the "Theatre Français," 2,215,000 francs; all the other theatres have contributed in proportion.

The races on Sunday last, in the Champs de Mars were well attended. The Duke de Nemours was present.

The first run was for 4,500 francs, easily won by Nativ, the property of Prince de Beauveau. The next, the Royal purse of 14,000 francs, was beautifully won by Jenny, also the property of Prince Beauveau. Both Jenny and Nativ are out of Royal Oak.

The company of Juvenile Actors belonging to the theatre in the Passage de Panoroma, lately destroyed by fire, leave on the 29th for England. The Director, M. Monval, hopes to reap a rich harvest in London.

Notwithstanding the sudden cold weather, Paris continues very dull, most of the principal families not leaving the country until the end of the month.

Nearly every day last week the first, third, and fourth acts of Donizetti's opera "Don Sebastian," was rehearsed, with a full orchestra, at the Grand Opera. The funeral scene, in the third act, is truly beautiful in melody and scenery. The decoration of the first act is magnificent; it represents the port of Lisbon, (and a large fleet and many vessels raising anchor); on the quays are a great many soldiers preparing to embark for Africa. The opera buffo to be brought out immediately after "Don Sebastian" is called "La Fortune Vient en Dormant." The music by Halévy the libretto by St. George; the principal parts are assigned to Mmes. Stoll and Dorus-Gras, and MM. Lavasseur and Massol. It is reported that the director of the opera has signed an engagement with Fanny Cerito.

Mariani debuted last month at the Opera. Report speaks highly of a Signora success. He is engaged for the Baden Opera. Report speaks highly of a Signora Caterino Delci, pupil of Madame Pasta, who will shortly make her appearance at Milan. The musical season opened in Lisbon with Madame Rossi Caccia came as first bass, and Paterni as principal tenor. Madame Rossi Caccia came as first bass, and Paterni as principal tenor. The stage was literally strewn with flowers thrown from every part of the house.

Letters from Seville of the 12th state that the people and the soldiers were fighting in the streets. There have been, and continue, serious disturbances at Salamanca.

WEST INDIES.

The Royal West India mail-boat, the Trent, three days over-due, arrived at Southampton at half past ten o'clock on Tuesday. She brought the Jamaica and Carthaginian mails, and left Kingston, Jamaica, on the 23rd ult.; Jacmel, Hayti of the 25th; St. Juan, Porto Rico, on the 27th; St. Thomas's, on the 1st inst.;

and Fayal on the 16th. The Trent experienced very rough weather, and was obliged to put in at Fayal for coal, which accounts for her detention. The Avon arrived at Grenada on the morning of the 26th of September, with the outward mails, and sailed again the same day; at the same date the Tweed left Barbadoes, for Tobago and Demerara. The Trent brings six passengers and fourteen invalids, and a small quantity of gold and silver.

ANTIGUA.—Considerable dissatisfaction prevailed in this island at the way in which the charitable relief fund, provided for the sufferers by the earthquake of the 8th of February, had been distributed. A general system of favouritism is said to have prevailed, from which, it is added, the indigent poor were excluded. Persons of affluence and distinction were compensated for the loss of costly furniture, whilst many homeless and shelterless persons were left altogether unprotected. If this statement be true it will go far to check the tide of liberality on future occasions of distress.

JAMAICA.—It appears that the effects of the recent fire at Kingston have been most disastrous. Numerous public meetings had been held in various parts of the island for the purpose of collecting subscriptions to alleviate the distresses of the sufferers. At Kingston, the scene of the dreadful disaster, the subject uppermost in the public mind is the relief of the sufferers. Much sympathy has been created in their behalf, not only in the city itself, but throughout the whole island, and efforts are being made to afford them something more than temporary relief.

The merchants of Kingston, grateful for the assistance afforded by the army and navy, on the occasion of the fire, have made up two purses—one of 500 dollars, for distribution among the latter; and one of 1,000 dollars, for the former: both of these, however, were declined. In doing so, Captain Houston, the senior naval officer on the station, feelingly remarked, that the money would be much more advantageously placed to the relief of the sufferers. Major-General Berkeley, on the part of the army, declined also, and expressed himself in similar terms.

The Jamaica and Planters' Bank have held their half-yearly meeting. The former has declared a dividend of 4 per cent., and the latter 5. The former has sustained a loss of £8,000 during the six months up to June 30.

The legislature has been called to meet and proceed to business on the 24th Oct. There will be three vacancies in the meeting of the assembly.

The city is healthy, but trade is perfectly stagnant, and money scarce and not to be had.

Lord Elgin remains well.

The yellow fever was still prevalent at St. Jago de Cuba.

The intelligence from Hayti was extremely vague and unsatisfactory.

The following is a list of the passengers on board the Montrose:—Messrs. Wells, Woodfield, Robertson, R.N., A. G. Bonar, Count Linhaus, Don A. de Souza, Viscount de Canissin and servant, Mr. Wilcocks, Mrs. Lahiff, Mrs. Bullmore, Mr. Juan Ralo.

On the morning of the Montrose leaving Cadiz, information arrived there of a serious conflict having taken place at Xerez-de-la-Frontera, between the inhabitants and military, in which several of the latter were killed. Two battalions of troops were immediately despatched to assist in quelling the disturbance.

VESSELS OF WAR AT CUBA.—The French brig of war Griffon, of 18 guns, which arrived at St. Jago de Cuba on the 12th instant, from La Guayra, sailed on the 17th, for Havannah, all well. At the time the steamer left St. Jago de Cuba, the following Spanish vessels of war were lying there—viz., the Liberal, of 18 guns, and schooners Churrua, Claretta, Christina, and Feresita, of three guns each.

YELLOW FEVER AT CUBA.—By the Royal Mail Company's steam-boat Trent, which left St. Jago de Cuba at six o'clock, last Sunday morning, we regret to learn that the yellow fever was still prevalent at that place, but not to so alarming an extent as was previously reported.

LATEST FROM THE UNITED STATES.—The Cambridge packet ship, Captain Barslow, arrived in the Mersey at one o'clock on Thursday, bringing dates from New York one day later than that previously received. The Canadian Parliament was opened on the 28th ult., by Sir C. Metcalfe in person, who, in his address, made a feeling allusion to the death of his predecessor, and the respect paid to his remains by the people of the United States.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

INDIA AND CHINA.

We have received the letters and papers from China and India which should have arrived in the early part of the present month. The dates brought by this mail are—Calcutta, 10th; Seinde, 19th; and Bombay, 26th of August. From China, 26th of June only.

Their intelligence has been in a great measure anticipated by that brought by the Hindostan; but, as it is almost impossible to separate, in so confused a mass, the new from the old, we shall give the narrative of events furnished by our Bombay correspondent without material curtailment.

The satisfactory news from China, informing us of the ratification of the treaty with this country, and of the arrangement of the tariff, was not certainly known at Bombay at the date of the departure of the mail, and the papers are, therefore, in great measure filled by vague rumours and speculations respecting events of which we were already completely informed.

The steamer Victoria, which left Bombay harbour at daybreak in the morning of the 27th of August, with the mails for Suez, returned on the evening of the 6th September, when all her passengers and mail-boxes were transhipped to another steamer, the Cleopatra, and this last-named vessel was despatched for Aden and Suez.

The news from India is not of a remarkable kind. Tranquillity prevailed in the interior. An army of observation was, it is said, to be formed on the Sutledge, and another in the neighbourhood of Gualior; both were to be ready in the month of October. The new Commander-in-Chief, Sir Hugh Gough, would, it was stated, take the command of the former, and General Sir W. Nott of the latter.

Lord Ellenborough, whose presence in Calcutta had produced the best results there, was, it is reported, to come himself to the neighbourhood of Agra or Allahabad in October, in order to direct the settlement of the Gualior Government.

Seinde was tranquil, and likely to continue so, unless it be disturbed by any measures ordered from London in consequence of the misrepresentations which some blind partisans sent to England from Bombay. Sir C. Napier had thus far regulated that conquest. The troops were healthy.

Under the date of the 26th of August we have the subjoined letter from our Bombay correspondent:—

"The affairs of Seinde appear to be settled, for the British now remain undisturbed masters. Shere Mohammed, who is a man of but little capacity, having failed in all his enterprises, has fled to the Beloochee mountains, west of the Indus, from whence it is said that he and his partisans still contemplate attacking some of the posts of the line of British troops along the Indus. Ali Mohammed, a young man of talent, and a relative of the ex-Ameer, made an attempt to maintain his own territory against the usurpation of his uncle, Mourad Ali, who has contrived, by various crooked arts, to obtain the favour of the British, and to aggrandise himself at the expense of all the other Ameer. But Ali Mohammed has been routed by his uncle Mourad Ali, and he has also fled to the mountains, where he has joined the partisans of Shere Mohammed. It is said that, after the rainy season, the various hill tribes bordering on the plains now subject to the British, and to Mourad Ali, will be induced to make inroads, and to try to plunder the settlers, but it does not seem expected that they will risk any battles for the expulsion of the British. The fact of the possession of the Indus has produced a powerful effect in India, where the party most disaffected and most addicted to disturbance—viz., the fifteen millions of Mohammedans, who always looked to the Afghans, and other invaders from the westward, as the means of driving away the British—are now obliged to admit that their boasted co-religionists, which were hitherto mountains have been overcome even in their own fastnesses, which were regarded as unassailable from India. The moral effect of the conquest of Cabul, Ghuznee, Candahar, and Khelat, is very great. The India Mohammedans submit to the law of heaven, and say that it is fate that compels them to submit to the infidels."

From Lahore the news is that Dhyen Singh was induced once more to make submission to his master Shere Singh, and that he told him that it was unbecoming in a King to be so fond of the bottle and of the chase. Shere Singh was pleased with the return and submission of his two powerful ministers, made him some presents and restored him again to favour, but intrigues were stated to be at work to deprive Dhyen Singh of influence, and they were regarded as likely to bring about fresh commotions in Lahore within a short time.

Various rumours have been current respecting the state of Afghanistan, where Dhost Mohammed is said to be ruling with a rod of iron, and who has caught and imprisoned one of the traitors to Shah Shooja and the British, in the person of Ameer Oolah. It is difficult to give credit to the statements circulated about the state of Herat, which is now said to be governed by the influence of Persia. Sufur Jung, the son of Shah Soojah, is described as in prison at Candahar. In fact, the whole of Afghanistan which is left to its own rulers presents a picture of confusion and anarchy.

The state of Gualior continues the same. The usurper holds the power, the people are oppressed, and in the utmost misery, yet they cannot have any relief; for, as no collision has taken place with the British authorities, there does not seem any probability of an interference on their part with that Government. The troops are, however, on the alert in the neighbourhood of Agra, but, whether for the purpose of entering Bundelkund, which is yet only half settled, or of interfering in Gualior, or of attacking the Nepaulese after the rains, or of being ready to march into the Punjab, nothing appears to have been known.

Lord Ellenborough was at Barrackpore, near Calcutta. He was *féted* by the military. As Governor-General of India, he had appointed Mr. Bird to be Deputy-Governor of Bengal, a measure highly applauded, as he was himself less occupied with details.

The news from China is to the 26th of June, and contains, therefore, nothing which has not been anticipated by our advices received by the Hindostan. A most extraordinary discovery was effected in July last, at Bombay, of a confederacy for plundering boats, robbing ships, and smuggling goods. This gang had existed for at least a quarter of a century in the most populous part of that town. They are also supposed to be connected with the pirates and murderers who even now so frequently commit the greatest atrocities within almost the hail of the police and other authorities of that important naval station. No discovery was ever made of the gang until one of the accomplices gave a clue which led to the seizure of their books, and to the development of the whole system, which was organised in the most perfect manner. The police were on the traces of the malefactors, but it was feared that no conviction would take place, as most of the police agents had been bribed by the gang, and they were throwing every obstacle in the way of having any of their accomplices punished.

It is said that Sir Henry Pottinger has offered to the Imperial Commissioner one of the large steamers to convey him to Naunkin, which offer has however been courteously declined.

On Friday morning the 23rd inst., a little before seven o'clock, the Honourable

Company's steamer Akbar, bearing the flag of the Commissioner, made her appearance in Victoria Bay, when a salute of fifteen guns was fired by the steamer, and the Chinese flag hoisted on board, it having been arranged that on this occasion his Excellency should be received with the same honours as those usually paid to the representative of her Britannic Majesty. On reaching the deck of the vessel, a guard of honour of the 55th Regiment presented arms; Colonel Malcolm and Commodore Pepper, R.N., being in attendance to conduct him to the quarter-deck. At the same time the personal flag of the Commissioner, bearing, in large characters, the inscription—"The Viceroy of Nankin, appointed by the Emperor," was substituted at the fore-royal mast-head for the one previously flying, the smaller flags being tastefully displayed round the vessel's stern, immediately behind where Ke-ying was seated.

During the trip down the river, Ke-ying inspected the various parts of the steamer, with which he seemed much pleased, especially on witnessing the apparatus with which the engines performed their work, and the beauty and perfect order of the (to him) most complicated parts of the machinery occupying the engine-room.

The agreeable occupation of early saluting the war-junks as the steamer passed, and the inspection of the Bogue Forts (which it is most probable he looked on for the first time), together with the associations which they were calculated to call forth, appeared to have so occupied his mind, that on being shown the infant colony, he expressed surprise and pleasure at the rapidity of the transit, and forthwith commenced to scrutinise the appearance of the town.

Boats being in immediate attendance from the flag-ship and Agincourt, his Excellency proceeded on shore, accompanied by Kwang and the Tartar general.

(From the Hong Kong Gazette Extraordinary, June 30.)

PROCLAMATION.—Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, to our trusty and well-beloved Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., Knight Grand Cross of the most Hon. Order of the Bath, Major-general in the service of the East India Company, and Chief Superintendent of the Trade of our subjects trading to and from the dominions of the Emperor of China, greeting:—Whereas, by certain letters patent under the Great Seal of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing even date herewith, we have made provision for the government of our colony of Hong Kong and of its dependencies, now know you, that we, reposing especial trust and confidence in the prudence, courage, and loyalty of you the said Sir Henry Pottinger, of our especial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, have thought fit to constitute and appoint, and do hereby constitute and appoint you, the said Sir Henry Pottinger, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over our said colony of Hong Kong and its dependencies, and of all forts and garrisons erected and established, or which shall be erected and established within the said colony, for and during our pleasure. And we do hereby require and command you, the said Sir Henry Pottinger, to do and execute all things that shall belong to your said command and the trust we have reposed in you, according to the several powers and directions granted to, or appointed to, the Governor of our said colony of Hong Kong and its dependencies, in and by the said recited letters patent bearing even date herewith, and the instructions under our signet and sign manual accompanying the same, or according to such further powers, instructions, and authorities as shall from time to time, or at any time hereafter, be granted or appointed you, under our signet and sign manual, or by our order in Privy Council, or by us, through one of our principal Secretaries of State. And we do hereby require and command all officers and ministers, civil and military, and all other the inhabitants of our said colony of Hong Kong and its dependencies, to be obedient, aiding, and assisting to you the said Sir Henry Pottinger in the execution of this our commission, and of the powers and authorities herein contained. In witness whereof, we have caused these our letters to be made patent. Witness ourself, at Westminster, the 5th day of April, in the sixth year of our reign. By the QUEEN herself. EDMUNDS. RICHARD WOOSNAM.

(True copy.)

IRELAND.

THE INFORMATION.—CHARGE OF PERJURY.

A great sensation was created in Dublin on Friday last by the announcement that Mr. Barrett, proprietor of the *Pilot* newspaper, and one of the parties implicated in the Government prosecutions, was to attend at one of the police-offices, for the purpose of swearing information for alleged perjury against Mr. Frederick Bond Hughes, the gentleman engaged by Government to report the proceedings at Mullaghmast, and the subsequent meetings of the Repeal Association.

Early in the forenoon Mr. Barrett appeared before Mr. Porter and Mr. Magee, two of the Magistrates of the Head-office of Police, to prefer the charge. He was accompanied by Messrs. M'Donogh and Close, as counsel, and Mr. John Cantwell, as his solicitor. Several of his friends accompanied him, amongst whom were Mr. John O'Connell, M.P., Mr. T. M. Ray, Dr. Gray, Mr. Steele, &c. Mr. P. Mahony, Mr. J. O'Connell's solicitor, was also in attendance.

It appeared that the error into which the gentleman specially commissioned by the Crown to make a report of the Mullaghmast meeting, in the affidavit which he subsequently made, and on which the proceedings against the parties were based, swore that a Mr. Barrett was present at the meeting; that he delivered a speech; and that in the course of that speech he introduced a number of sentences charged as seditious. For so being present, and using the seditious language attributed to him by Mr. Hughes, the short-hand writer, in his affidavit, Mr. Barrett was arrested, and held in bail to answer the indictment which the Attorney-General has been instructed to prefer against him and the other parties named in the information—the fact being, that Mr. Barrett was not present at the meeting in question; but was, most certainly, far removed from the place; as he was prepared to prove most incontestably, by upwards of a dozen credible witnesses.

The magistrates, however, refused to entertain the case, as it did not occur in their district, and the parties then proceeded to the College-street office, for the purpose of renewing their application. Mr. Callaghan, the magistrate at College-street, after hearing the facts, said he had no objection to issue a summons to compel Mr. Hughes's attendance, but he refused to grant informations. It was then stated that the further consideration of the case was then postponed until next day. On Saturday the parties again appeared before Messrs. Tyndall, Hitchcock, and Callaghan, the magistrates, when the facts were again stated. Mr. Kemmis, the Crown solicitor, appeared to oppose the application. After hearing both sides, Mr. Hitchcock said, in the present stage of the proceedings he thought it would be better to wait till the informations pending against Mr. Barrett had been decided; for it was not in accordance with the course of law for the prosecuted party to turn round on his prosecutor and make him stand on his defence, till the first charge had been decided. Besides, they could bring these informations to Judge Burton, who had taken Mr. Hughes's informations. He should, therefore, think it advisable to refuse the application.

It was stated that bills of indictment for perjury against Mr. Hughes would be sent up to the Commission Grand Jury during the past week; and that, in the event of their being thrown out, it was the intention of Mr. Barrett to apply to the Court of Queen's Bench for a *mandamus*, to compel the magistrates of College-street Police-office to receive his informations against Mr. Hughes.

It was also said that Mr. Steele intended to prosecute Mr. Hughes for perjury. In the informations sworn by Mr. Hughes, he had stated that Mr. Steele, at the Corn Exchange, spoke the following words:—

"Behemoth—biggest born of earth—

Upheaved its vastness;"

the fact being that Mr. Steele had not spoken this poetical quotation at all; for being in the habit of furnishing reports of his own speeches, he inserted the passage, but had never uttered it. Mr. Hughes, nevertheless, had put it in his informations as if he had heard it spoken.

An adjourned meeting of the Repeal Association was held on Tuesday, in the Conciliation Hall. Previous to the commencement of the proceedings the gentleman who attended as reporter for the Government took his seat immediately in the rear of the reporters' table, in consequence of the gentlemen of the press having protested against his being permitted to take a place among them. Inspector Mahon, of the metropolitan police, having entered the room, and taken a seat at the desk set apart for the Government reporter, Mr. O'Connell, at the request of the latter, desired him to remove to another part of the house. Mr. Mahon immediately left the place, and took a seat at the left of the chair. A committee was appointed to take measures for getting up addresses to the Queen, begging her Majesty to dismiss her present ministers.

An inspection of pensioners took place on Monday at the Royal Hospital, Kilmainham. The men were arranged in three classes, and the names of those fit for service are to be returned to Government immediately.

The Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland have fixed on the 13th of November as the day on which the Irish Arms Act is to come into operation. The last account from the wreck of the Columbia on Seal Island, states, that so wonderfully strong was the ship, that only her rudder and stern had fallen away, although she had been on the rocks more than two months, and exposed to all the vicissitudes of the weather.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—OPENING OF CONCILIATION-HALL.—The usual weekly meeting of the Repeal Association took place on Monday last, in the newly-erected edifice called Conciliation-hall. Owing to a very general rumour that the Government intended to prevent the opening of it, a great number of persons attended at the Corn Exchange-rooms, to learn if there were any verification of the terrible report, but were, no doubt, much gratified to hear that it was quite unfounded. Mr. O'Connell read a long communication from Mr. W. S. O'Brien, M.P., in which that gentleman set forth his reasons for becoming a convert to repeal principles. The document was ordered to be printed, and a copy to be sent to every Member of Parliament. The chief object of Mr. O'Connell's speech was to inculcate peace and a willing obedience to the laws. The amount of rent for the week was announced to be £2,284 5s. 6d., and the meeting adjourned until next day.

By the latest accounts from Ireland we learn that it is not the intention of the Government to continue the prosecutions against the Repeal agitators on Mr. Hughes's informations.

SCOTLAND.

THE FREE CHURCH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—GLASGOW.—The Assembly met on Saturday at eleven o'clock, but the sitting was not open to the public. The subject under discussion was the state of the finances of the Church. Pursuant to notice, a meeting was held in the Assembly Rooms, of the heritors, elders, and other lay friends of the Church, the Marquis of Breadalbane in the chair. The large hall was completely crowded, and great interest appeared to be excited by the proceedings. The Hon. Fox Maule, M.P., read an address to the brethren of the Free Church, and to Scotland at large. [The address referred in strong terms to the sacrifices made by the Free Church clergy, and strongly inculcated the necessity for extraordinary efforts being made to raise subscriptions on behalf

of the Sustentation Fund.] The Hon. Gentleman concluded by saying, I have a double motion; first, that this address shall be adopted, and that our chairman be instructed to sign it, in name and by authority of the meeting; and, in the second place, that for the purpose of setting it before the public in as perfect a state as we can, we now refer the document to a committee, to consist of our Noble Chairman, Mr. Monteith, Mr. Dunlop, Mr. James Forrest, Mr. Speirs, and myself, to be put into as perfect a form as possible, and to use all fair means for its circulation. Mr. Sheriff Monteith seconded the motion. The motion was unanimously agreed to, and on the motion of Mr. Fox Maule, Mr. William Campbell, Mr. Collins, and Mr. James Ewing, were added to the committee. Mr. Mackilloch Crichton then addressed the meeting in a speech of some length, which was loudly cheered; and, thanks having been given to the Noble Marquis for his conduct in the chair, the meeting separated.

THE RIOTS IN ROSS-SHIRE.—One of the ringleaders in the Roskeen rioting was, through the activity of Mr. Finlayson, captured, and lodged in Tain gaol. The man Holm, an elder of the Free Church, and a ringleader in the prison breaking at Cromarty, has also been apprehended, and bailed out by his friends. The great bulk of the culprits still keep aloof. Mr. Jardine, the sheriff, still remains to superintend the measures necessary for securing the public peace, and seizing the rioters, many of whom are wandering for shelter apart from their families and friends.

SURREY SESSIONS.

(Before Mr. T. Puckle, Chairman, and a Bench of Justices.)

On Tuesday, *Thomas Lloyd*, a venerable-looking old man, 67 years of age, and of respectable connexions, was indicted for feloniously stealing, at Etwell, a cloth coat, a glass mustard-pot, and a crown-piece, the property and money of Mr. Henry Batson, a retired Captain of the First Life Guards. The prisoner was defended by Mr. Charnock, whose cross-examination of the gallant prosecutor afforded abundance of merriment to a crowded court, in which the bench most heartily joined. The following amusing colloquy took place:—Mr. Charnock: Pray Mr. Batson, what are you?—The witness (in a very peremptory tone): Come, come, none of that; let's have no insolence if you please. (Loud laughter.)—Mr. Charnock: I ask you, Sir, what are you?—Witness: And I tell you, Sir, I will have none of your insolence, or you shall take the consequence.—Mr. Charnock: Well, Captain, I'm not frightened, but I think you are a little cholerick.—Witness: I know how to chastise insolence.—The Chairman: Mr. Batson, the Court will take care that no improper question shall be put to you, but really you must answer the learned counsel.—Mr. Charnock: You will now perhaps answer my question, and tell the Court what you are.—The witness (greatly irritated): What am I? Why, what are you? I am a man, and a gentleman—a gentleman of independent fortune, and that's more than can be said of you. (Roars of laughter.)—Mr. Charnock: Well, the jury will be the best judges of that.—The witness: What have they to do with the usages of gentlemen? (Immoderate laughter.)—The Chairman: Perhaps, Mr. Batson, the best plan would be to answer the question.—The witness (deliberately folding his arms and looking fiercely at the learned counsel): Well, now, sir, what do you want of me? Mind what you say.—Mr. Charnock: Oh, pray don't be in a passion. I want neither guns nor pistols. You can "speak daggers, but use none." (Laughter.)—Witness: Oh, never mind about that; since you must know, I am an independent gentleman.—Mr. Charnock: But as to your profession?—Witness: I profess nothing; on the contrary, you profess a great deal. (Laughter.) I am a soldier, and now what are you?—Mr. Charnock: You have this advantage of me, you are a gentleman and I am not; but will you condescend to tell us your rank in the army?—The witness: I hold no rank at present.—Mr. Charnock: What was your former rank? Come, we shall get on at last.—The witness: Oh, no doubt, when you are not insolent. (Laughter.) I was a Captain in the 1st Life Guards, and sold out.—Mr. Charnock: How long ago?—The witness: Thirty years. What else do you want to know?—Mr. Charnock: I shall not trouble you for your "travelled history."—The witness: And if you did you would not get it.—Mr. Charnock: Perhaps not; but still we must have the history of the felony.—The witness: And you will learn it in the indictment. I thought lawyers were quick-witted, and knew everything without asking. (Roars of laughter.)—Mr. Charnock: Well, Captain, the law and the army don't agree, and so I must leave you. A collision would be rather dangerous.—After a little further sharp-shooting between the learned advocate and the gallant captain, this amusing cross-examination dropped, and the gravity of the court was no longer disturbed. The jury found the prisoner "Guilty," but strongly recommended him to the mercy of the court, on account of his extreme age, in which the gallant prosecutor most heartily joined. The prisoner was sentenced to twenty-one days' solitary confinement in Brixton House of Correction.

Peter Hutchinson, aged 21, and *John Jones*, aged 17, both old offenders, having several times been convicted, and spent the greatest portion of their time in the various goals of the metropolis, were found "Guilty" of stealing seven silver table spoons, the property of Mr. George Crutchley, of Rose Villa, Camberwell. The prisoners are well known as two of the most experienced "area sneaks" in London, and, according to the testimony of the officers, were in the constant habit of "hunting in couples."—The court sentenced them to seven years' transportation each.

Mary Davis, aged 37, a good-looking female, of highly respectable connexions, was indicted for feloniously stealing, on the 22nd of September last, at St. George the Martyr, Southwark, a piece of silk, the property of Messrs. Onley, silk-mercers. Mr. Charnock appeared for the defence. The case was a very clear one against the prisoner. It appeared that on the day named in the indictment, the prisoner purchased several yards of black silk, at the shop of Messrs. Olney, in the Borough, and she then desired to be shown some coloured silk. Several pieces were shown her, of which she did not approve, and while the shopman went to get another piece out of the window, the prisoner took the opportunity of stealing a roll of silk, value £5, and secreted it under her cloak. The piece of silk was immediately missed, but the prisoner was allowed to finish her purchase, after which she was taxed with the robbery, and the silk fell on the shop floor from under her cloak, upon the discovery of which a policeman was immediately sent for. The prisoner then fell on her knees, entreated forgiveness, and said she was a lady, offered to pay for the silk, and said a prosecution would be her ruin.—Mr. Charnock, the prisoner's counsel, said that he could not struggle with such a case as the present. All he could do was to ask the mercy of the court. The lady at the bar was the mother of eight children; she was connected with some highly respectable families, at Liverpool, where she resided, and had come up to London to get her youngest son out to India. Being quite a stranger in London, she could not of course have any one to speak to her character, and indeed she had not had the courage to inform her friends of her present unhappy and degraded position. It was a notorious fact that ladies of the first families had, unfortunately, adopted similar practices; he supposed it was a species of monomania, for which there was no accounting. He trusted the justice of the case would be met with a very slight punishment. The jury found the prisoner Guilty, but declined acceding to the learned counsel's request in recommending her to mercy. The chairman said he could make no distinction in this case from that of any other. Indeed the respectability of the party made the case worse, for it could not have been for want, and therefore the prisoner had no earthly excuse to offer. It was a well-known fact that shopkeepers were plundered to an enormous extent, and their daily losses were incredible, and they required every protection the law could give them; the Court was therefore determined to punish this class of offenders with severity. The learned chairman said the only benefit he could give the prisoner was that she was not known, and therefore he would consider it as a first offence. The prisoner was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and hard labour, at Brixton, the last fortnight in solitary confinement. The prisoner, on hearing her sentence, fainted away, and had to be carried down stairs from the bar.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

(Before the Recorder.)

James Alexander Simmons, a well-dressed young man, who surrendered in Court in discharge of his recognizances, was indicted for unlawfully obtaining, by false pretences, nine gold and silver watches, value £85, the property of T. C. Bell. Mr. Clarkson conducted the prosecution. The prosecutor is a watchmaker in Lombard-street, and the defendant called upon him and represented that he wanted some watches to send to Leipzig fair, and he picked out nine, the value of which was the sum mentioned in the indictment, and it was arranged that half the amount should be paid down, and the remainder by a bill at six weeks. Eventually, however, the prosecutor allowed the defendant to take away his property upon his paying £5, and promising to bring the remainder in the evening, which he never did. The prosecutor after this brought an action against the defendant to recover the amount, and he was defeated in that proceeding by the defendant pleading and proving that he was a minor at the time of the occurrence, and the prosecutor then adopted the present proceeding. The Jury appeared to be of opinion that under such circumstances the charge of fraud could not be sustained, and accordingly returned a verdict of "Not Guilty."

THE CASE OF BARNARD GREGORY.—As soon as the judges (Mr. Justice Maule and Mr. Justice Wightman) entered the Court on Wednesday morning, Mr. Wilkins rose on the part of Mr. Vallance, the solicitor to the Duke of Brunswick, to pray the judgment of the Court upon the defendant, Barnard Gregory, who had pleaded guilty to an indictment for libel.—Sergeant Shee, who appeared for the defendant, opposed the motion. He said the defendant had been indicted, as the Court was aware, for two libels, one upon his Serene Highness the Duke of Brunswick, and the other upon Mr. Vallance, published in a newspaper, and that Mr. Gregory had pleaded guilty. He did so under the expectation that the same course would be taken which had been adopted in the Court of Queen's Bench, and that he would be permitted to bring before the notice of the Court the circumstances of the case. He (Sergeant Shee) appeared as counsel for Mr. Gregory, and made the fullest and amplest reparation, by apology, in his power, in expressing the defendant's great regret that he should have done anything to wound the Duke's feelings and had assured his Serene Highness that nothing of the kind should occur again. The application which he (Sergeant Shee) had now to make was, that as there was another case of libel against the defendant, coming before the Court of Queen's Bench, the whole matter should be heard in that Court, and that their lordships, whom he now had the honour to address, would be good enough to respite the judgment of this Court until an application could be made to remove the whole matter into the Court of Queen's Bench by a writ of *certiorari*.—Mr. Wilkins opposed this application, and said his resistance, he thought, would be well founded. First, his learned friend had stated that this indictment was preferred previously to the criminal information to which he had alluded. The defendant had, some two sessions ago, pleaded guilty to the present indictment; and after due deliberation, and with the advantage of his learned friend's assistance, he did, on that occasion, think proper to express his regret in a manner which argued something like a consciousness of his guilt; and he (Mr. Wilkins) could have wished that nothing had transpired since to alter that opinion. But the affidavits which had since been put in were

not at all consistent with that expression of regret, but repudiated the plea which he had made, so as to render it a perfect nullity, and contradict everything he had previously said. He (Mr. Wilkins) had, last session, asked the judgment of the court, and the only thing which there had been to justify the delay in passing judgment, was that the learned judges had expressed their opinion that the Duke of Brunswick had a right to answer the defendant's affidavits, and said that they would rather the affidavits in both cases (the Duke's and Mr. Vallance's) should be before them previously to their giving judgment. Whether, under the circumstances, the defendant's conduct was to be considered in mitigation or aggravation, their lordships would determine. After expressing regret and contrition, he had continued his libellous attacks on the parties.—Sergeant Shee: No, no.—Mr. Wilkins: And the course which he had taken upon this very indictment subsequently to his plea of guilty, showed that he did not repent. He (Mr. Wilkins) therefore hoped their lordships would not allow this case further to be protracted—would not allow the defendant to delay that punishment which his conduct so loudly called for, but he entreated their lordships to pass judgment at this time, and mark their sense of defendant's conduct.—Mr. H. Wilde appeared for the Duke of Brunswick, and also opposed the application on the other side. He urged that, after the conduct of the defendant, it was not reasonable that their lordships should comply with such a request.—After some further arguments of counsel, and a conversation between them and the judges as to the practice of the court in such cases, Mr. Justice Maule ultimately decided to take time to consider whether he should consent to the present application or not, and said the decision would be given when the judges came down to this court (to fix the sittings for the ensuing year) on Thursday week.—Mr. Vallance was in the court, but the Duke of Brunswick was not present.

NEW COURT.

Elizabeth Allyne, alias *Talbot*, alias *Cox*, a young female, very genteelly dressed, surrendered to take her trial on a charge of stealing a silver-mounted inkstand, value 10s., the property of Miss M. Pashaw.—Mr. Ballantine appeared for the defence.—[The case has been several times before the public under the head of "Police," on her examination with a person who called himself the Right Hon. Adolphus Talbot.]—It appeared by the evidence that the prisoner had been seduced from her respectable husband and home by the delusive artifices of the *ci-devant* right honourable, who, in order to carry on his predatory system more adroitly, he represented as his wife.—It further appeared that the magistrate allowed her to be enlarged on bail, and in consequence of her contrition her husband had forgiven her, and taken her under his roof, and had accompanied her to the court.—Mr. Ballantine was about to call witnesses to facts and previous character, but the Common Sergeant interposed and said it was unnecessary, as there was no proof that the prisoner stole the article.—The jury then acquitted her, and she departed in company with her husband and numerous friends.—Mr. Doane said that on this day's list was a prisoner named Thomas Adolphus Talbot, who had been alluded to during the trial just terminated, and he applied to the Court to have his trial put off, as, from what had passed, perhaps an unfavourable bias might exist against him in a certain quarter.—The Common Sergeant granted the application, and it was ordered that the male prisoner should not only be tried before another jury, but also before another judge.

(Before Mr. Justice Maule.)

On Thursday, on the application of Mr. Prendergast, the counsel for the prisoner *Jennings*, the case of slave-trading was postponed; but the trial of Mr. Zulutai is expected to take place during the present session.

A post-office clerk, named *Thargood*, who was tried for stealing money out of letters, was acquitted, on the ground of insanity, which appears to have become the universal plea for every species of crime. The prisoner was ordered to be detained during her Majesty's pleasure.

THE BODY-STEALING CASE.—During the course of the morning the Grand Jury returned a true bill against *Isaac Bridgman* and *George White Bridgman*, for felony. The prisoners stand charged with breaking open the tomb of the late Thomas Ghorst Tawney, situated in the burying-ground of a chapel in Walworth, of which chapel the defendant Isaac Bridgman is the minister, and stealing therefrom the coffin and the body of the said Thomas Ghorst Tawney. In returning the bill, the foreman of the Grand Jury stated to the court that the Grand Jury considered it as their duty to report that Mr. Tawney, the son of the deceased, and the prosecutor in this case, had stated to them that counsel had offered to have restored to him the skeleton of his father, if he would withdraw the prosecution.

(Before Mr. Justice Wightman.)

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—*William Hermitage*, an athletic young man, was indicted for assaulting Thomas Burton, on the 16th of the present month, at Kensington, and taking from his person one sovereign and 9s. 6d., his property. The prisoner was found guilty, and sentenced to fifteen years' transportation.

Thomas Adolphus Talbot, alias the Hon. Thomas Adolphus Talbot, alias *Thomas Ettie*, was indicted for stealing, on the 16th of August last, at Kensington, various articles of jewellery and other things, to the value of £90, the property of Owen Henry Passage. Mr. Wilde addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner, and called several witnesses, who gave the prisoner a good character. Mr. Justice Wightman summed up. The jury found the prisoner guilty, and Mr. Justice Wightman deferred passing sentence. There was another indictment against the prisoner for stealing property from the same parties under similar circumstances, but on a different day, which was not proceeded with. The prisoner, who is rather a genteel looking young man, with moustachios, held his handkerchief over his face nearly the whole time of his trial, and seemed to feel, in no small degree, the degraded situation in which his own misconduct had placed him. It is but just to the police concerned in apprehending the prisoner, to say, that large sums of money were offered to them to forego the prosecution, but without success.

POLICE.

On Wednesday, a young fellow named *John Young*, known to the police as what is called a "regular out-and-outer," was brought before the Lord Mayor, charged with having professionally examined the pockets of several gentlemen. The prisoner was stated to have so adroitly dipped his hand into many a pocket as he walked along, as not to cause the least suspicion or sensation in the owners. He was, however, observed by a policeman, who knew his capabilities, and took him into custody. He had two new silk handkerchiefs between his waistcoat and shirt when he was apprehended, and the policeman produced the following letter, which was found in his pocket:—"Brixton. Dear John,—You promised to meet me when my time's 'up.' I go out next Monday morning, at half-past seven o'clock. I shall be glad to see yourself and Brown at the George the Fourth, top of the lane, at that hour. With respect believe me, faithfully yours, JOHN WHELYAN." The Lord Mayor: Well, Mr. Young, what have you to say?—Prisoner: Why, that I was walking like any other body in the crowd, and this policeman, to show he was very clever, grabbed me, and said I was picking pockets. What can be more easy than to tell lies of the kind, to appear to be very clever? The Lord Mayor: But who are you? In what business are you engaged?—Prisoner: I work for myself in jobbing about, and I can turn my hand to anything, it don't signify what. The Lord Mayor: Who is your friend, John Wheylan?—Prisoner: He is no friend of mine. The Lord Mayor: Why, he addresses you from the treadmill, and he calls you "Dear John." That is very friendly of him, at any rate. (A laugh.)—Prisoner: He may do that without being a friend of mine. If a man was to send a letter to your lordship for the loan of £50, I dare say he'd call you "Dear John;" but I don't suppose you'd think him a friend for all that. (A laugh.)—The Lord Mayor: Well, you are a clever fellow; but it is hard that you reject the intimacy Mr. Wheylan claims in his distress. He concludes by saying he is "Yours faithfully," another proof of friendship, and he no doubt expects to meet you at the top of the lane. (Laughter.)—Prisoner: I know nothing about him—nothing in the world.—The Lord Mayor: You are not likely to meet him at half-past seven o'clock, because his time will be "up" a couple of months before yours. (Laughter.)—Prisoner: I have done nothing. Why should I be sent to crib for two months?—The Lord Mayor: Where did you get these handkerchiefs?—Prisoner: I just bought them in Field-lane.—The Lord Mayor: Policeman, was his face or his back towards Field-lane when you saw him?—Policeman: His face, your lordship.—The Lord Mayor: To be sure. You were going to sell them in Field-lane, my good fellow. You get things of this kind much cheaper than you could buy them there. You shall go to Bridewell for two months.—Prisoner: Well, let me have my handkerchiefs, at any rate. Upon my honour I bought them. It's—hard that a person can't purchase a rag of a wipe without being charged with stealing it.—The Lord Mayor: The handkerchiefs shall be advertised, and you can write an apology to your friend at Brixton from your apartment in Bridewell, where you shall remain faithfully "ours" until your time is "up." (Laughter.)—The prisoner was committed to Bridewell.

On Wednesday, this court and the avenues leading to it were crowded, in consequence of the examination of a man named *Eduard Dwyer*, who was charged with the wilful murder of his own child, a male infant, three months old, on the preceding night. The offender, who is about 27 years of age, is a married man, and obtains a livelihood by hawking brooms and other articles about the streets. He is well known at this court, and has been frequently in custody before, on charges of assault, and had only been liberated from gaol within the last fortnight, on a summary conviction, by Mr. Cottingham, for biting a piece out of a man's cheek. As mentioned in another part of this day's paper, the prisoner, after an irritating quarrel with his wife in a public house, in Tooley-street, dashed the child's head with all his force against the counter, by which it was killed. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against the prisoner, who was committed by the magistrate to take his trial on the capital charge. It did not appear that the prisoner was drunk.

MARYLEBONE.—SUICIDE OF A FEMALE IN HYDE PARK.—On Tuesday morning about six o'clock, Police-constable Turner, 39 D, received information that a suicide had been committed in Hyde park; he proceeded thither, and near Albion-gate, the spot to which he had been directed, he discovered a female quite dead, lying under a tree, around her neck a handkerchief, by which she had suspended herself to one of the branches, and the weight of the body had broken the said handkerchief in two; assistance was procured, and deceased was removed to Mount-street workhouse, Grosvenor-square; she was decently attired, had on a wedding-ring, and seemed to be about 40 years of age. There were neither cards nor any other kind of papers upon her, by which a clue might be given as to her name and connexions.

WOOLWICH.—Mr. James, a highly respectable watchmaker and jeweller, High-street, with Mr. Chatwin, another gentleman, attended to ask the sitting magistrate's advice how to act under the following extraordinary circumstances:—The applicants stated that they were walking with a Mr. Gowsels, a farmer, between Bostel-heath and the Lord Eardley's arms public-house, near Erith, when Gowsels picked up a small paper parcel, which, on being opened, was found to contain a quantity of sovereigns, all genuine, which must either have been dropped by accident, or thrown away to avoid detection. Mr. Gowsels had kept possession of them now about a fortnight, and they, finding he had neither advertised for the owner, nor given information to the police authorities, thought it their duty to come forward to know how they should act under such circumstances,

they having been in company of the individual at the time they were found; and also, whether they ought not to be given up to the police till the owner was found.—The worthy magistrate said there was no doubt but it ought to be advertised, or given to the police authorities, who would, no doubt, find the owner; he should, therefore, recommend them to give the required information to the police, who would see into the affair, and that all was right.—The applicants thanked the magistrate, and retired.

DINNER OF THE TAMWORTH FARMERS' CLUB.

TAMWORTH, Oct. 25.—The first annual dinner of the Tamworth Farmers' Club took place in the Town-hall on Tuesday last. Sir Robert Peel, the patron of the club, presided. Since Sir Robert Peel's late speech at Lichfield with reference to leases, this dinner has been looked forward to by the Staffordshire farmers with some interest, while the political events of the previous week tended in no small degree to increase their anxiety again to hear the Premier's voice. Accordingly, the number of those wishing to attend the dinner was much greater than upon ordinary occasions, and tickets of admission were at a premium. About 250 gentlemen sat down to dinner. After the usual loyal toasts had been disposed of, Sir Robert Peel rose to propose "Prosperity to the Tamworth Farmers' Club," and in doing so, entered at great length on the best method of cultivating and improving land, evincing, as he proceeded, the most surprising familiarity with all the practical details of the science of agriculture. Those who expected to hear from the right hon. baronet any expression of political opinions in reference to this subject must have been greatly disappointed, as he commenced by reminding the meeting of the object that had brought them there, and the necessity of adhering to that alone:—"I hope," said Sir Robert, "that, instead of passing the time in complimenting each other, we shall rather try to enforce upon our members the necessity of acting in concert for the promotion of agriculture. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, we are a farmers' club—we are not a society for the protection of agriculture—we have nothing to do with those questions relating to agriculture which at present agitate the public mind, and divide public opinion. (Hear, hear.) We are a club for the promotion of the science of agriculture. What we want is to learn how, in the shortest time and at the least expense, we may produce the greatest quantity of food for the consumption of man—of food either animal or vegetable—with the least permanent injury to our land. Such is our object; and the more we bear it in mind in all our meetings the more shall we consult the intentions of the founders of the club, and the more certainly ensure its prosperity." (Cheers.) In reference to the subject of leases, the Right Hon. Bart. spoke as follows:—"On a late occasion, in a neighbouring city, I took an opportunity of saying something about leases. (Hear, hear.) I said then that the habit of this country was adverse to the practice of raising their confidence in the security of their tenure increased—were they to apply to me for an extension of the terms now generally granted, in order to have additional security as to the application of their capital—I said then that I should be disposed to give to any such application my favourable consideration. (Cheers.) I remain of the same opinion. I repeat the same declaration in presence of many who occupy my land. This is not a mere empty declaration, for in the case of the only application of the sort made to me I granted the required lease. (Hear, hear.) The land in question was out of order, and the application was made by a new tenant. He convinced me that his object was to improve the land. He had capital—a circumstance which I think a landlord is justified in looking to. He said, 'We are strangers to each other, and it will be best to have a lease.' I at once gave him a lease for nineteen years—the first seven years at a reduced rent, and the remaining number of years at the same rent as heretofore paid. (Hear, hear.) That, I repeat, was the only case in which application for a lease was made to me, and I acceded to it." (Hear, hear.) The conclusion of the right honourable baronet's speech was loudly cheered:—"It was the dying bequest of a wise man to his sons that if they would dig the ground they would find a great treasure. They did dig the ground and they were rewarded, not by the discovery of treasures in the bowels of the earth, but upon its surface, in consequence of the increased produce arising from increased labour. (Hear.) And so it will be with us. We shall increase our prosperity—we shall increase the produce of the soil—we shall entitle ourselves to be ranked with those benefactors of mankind who have made two blades of grass to grow where only one grew before. But we shall also have a double harvest. We shall reap not only a pecuniary gain, but by meeting frequently together—by landlord and tenant being brought face to face, without the intervention of agents (cheers)—learning each other's character, and ascertaining each other's wants, we shall not only improve the cultivation of the soil, and increase its produce; but we shall also promote and deepen those kindly feelings between landlord and tenant, which soften the gradations of society, which diminish the interval between wealth and poverty. (Cheers.) We shall strengthen also, and fortify the bond which already ties us together—our common interest in the prosperity of the soil—by feelings of reciprocal attachment, and reciprocal respect, and shall thus derive the double reward of benefitting ourselves in a pecuniary point of view, and being able to present to the country the spectacle of a happy district, inhabited by liberal and considerate landlords, by an intelligent and improving tenantry, and by a happy and contented peasantry. (Loud cheers.) That this state of things may be brought about by our humble exertions, is my earnest prayer, and I now call upon you to prove your participation in my sentiments, by drinking with all cordiality, 'Prosperity to the Tamworth Farmers' Club.'" The toast was drunk with loud applause.

TRURO.—We understand that the town council, who met to consider the various plans and designs submitted to them for the erection of the proposed new stannaries-hall, town-hall, and markets, have decided upon those of Messrs. Cope and Eales, of Bloomsbury-square, who were also successful in being selected as the architects for the erection of the town-hall and markets at St. Austell, which are now in a state of great forwardness, and have given much satisfaction to the townspeople of that place. Both these buildings are in the Italian style of architecture, and will be executed in Cornish granite. We congratulate the people in the west for the manifest improvements they are making in their public and private buildings.

STATE OF SOUTH WALES.—The outbuildings of a farm called Tyrmynnydd, about three miles from Llandoil, in the occupation of Mr. Henry Thomas, were set on fire on Saturday night, about eleven o'clock, and the whole nearly burnt, as well as a large quantity of hay deposited in the hay-loft. There cannot be the least doubt that it was the work of incendiarism, but as yet it is not known who set fire to the premises. The dwelling-house was saved; the outbuildings being situated a little distance from it. There was also some hay, &c., in the haggard, which the Rebeccaites did not set fire to, although close to the house. A detachment of the 4th Light Dragoons proceeded to the place the moment the report reached them, but their services were of no avail in capturing the miscreants.

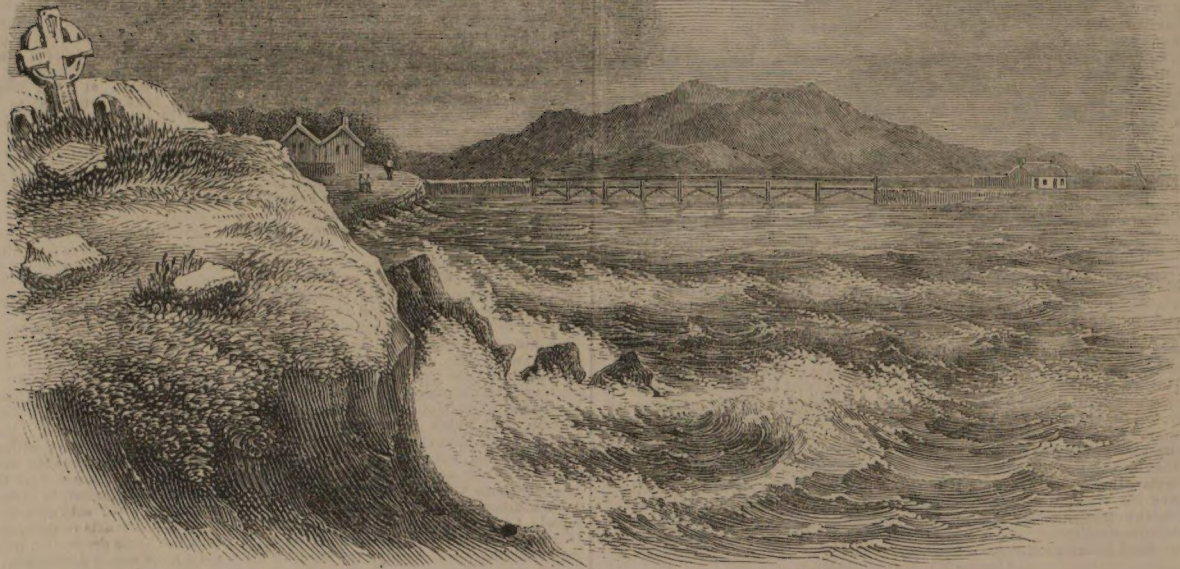
THE REBECCAITES.—SPECIAL COMMISSION IN WALES.—The special commission for the trial of the Rebecca rioters, was opened at Cardiff, on Thursday the 26th inst., before Mr. Baron Gurney, and Mr. Justice Cresswell. The learned judges were escorted into the town by the High Sheriff, J. Humphrey, Esq., who was accompanied by the Marquis of Bute, Lord James Stewart, and several other of the nobility and gentry connected with the county. After hearing divine service, and an eloquent sermon preached by the sheriff's chaplain at the parish church, the learned Judges returned to the Court-house, when the grand jury were sworn in. The learned Baron's charge to the jury, occupied upwards of two hours.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

An awful dispensation of Providence occurred at Offham last week, when a gipsy named Mary Grays was struck dead in the most appalling manner. It appears that the deceased had been hop-picking for Mr. Morphey, who finished on Saturday morning, and in the evening he began paying the people at six to the shilling. Deceased swore at those that had received six to the shilling, and at last, when it came to her turn to be paid, she swore with awful imprecations, that if she did take six, she hoped that God would strike her dead and blind. Deceased went in and was paid at six to the shilling. She had not left the house above five or six yards when she fell dead, in the presence of a large quantity of her tribe and others.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—On Tuesday morning, shortly after one o'clock, a fire of an alarming nature broke out on the premises occupied by Mr. Friar, grocer and cheesemonger, carrying on the business at No. 2, Borough-market. The premises are situated on the eastern side of the market, and were bounded on all sides by numerous buildings; the roof of the market abutted upon the front of the premises. The fire was first discovered by police constable M 80, who, without loss of time raised an alarm for the safety of the inmates, which was scarcely done, before the lower part of the premises was one vivid sheet of fire; the residents, to make their escape, were obliged to make a precipitate retreat over the roof of the market. In a short time, several brigade engines, with Mr. Superintendent Braidwood, were on the spot, followed by the West of England engine, with Mr. Connorton. On their arrival not only were the premises of Mr. Friar on fire from the bottom to the top, but the flames had extended to the roof of the market, which, being composed principally of timber, were making fearful progress, threatening destruction to the entire market. Fortunately an early supply of water was procured, from which the engines were set to work, and after an hour and a half hard working on the part of the firemen, the conflagration was extinguished; not, however, until the premises of Mr. Friar were entirely destroyed, and several other houses adjoining seriously injured. The total damage must amount to a large sum. The origin of the fire is not known.

MURDER OF AN INFANT BY ITS FATHER.—On Tuesday night, between ten and eleven o'clock, the inhabitants of Tooley-street were thrown into a painful state of excitement, in consequence of a man, named Edward Dwyer, a hawk of paper, making a most desperate attempt to murder his infant daughter, aged three months. It appears that the inhuman father, who is one of the most desperate characters in the borough of Southwark, was, at the above time, drinking in front of the bar of the Old King's Head public-house, Green-hawk, Tooley-street, when his wife, who had been thrown into the greatest distress, from the dreadful character of her husband, applied to him for some temporary relief, when he instantly seized the child, and dashed it to the ground with fearful violence, and attacked his wife in the most outrageous manner, threatening to serve any individual that interfered in the same way. Mr. Godfrey Hurst, the landlord, instantly called in the aid of the police, when 139 M took hold of him, and a violent scuffle ensued, which lasted several minutes, when an alarm was raised in the neighbourhood, which brought in a strong body of constables, who, with the greatest difficulty, secured him, and conveyed him to the station-house in the Southwark-bridge-road, followed by several hundred persons. The poor child was conveyed, in a hopeless state, to Guy's Hospital, where every attention was paid to it by the resident surgeon. The mother, who was covered with violent contusions, remained in the hospital by the side of her infant, in a most desponding state of grief. The policeman who first attempted to take the father into custody, was compelled to proceed home, from an injury in the groin, arising from a kick which he received in the scuffle. The child expired during the night.



VIEW OF "CONQUER" HILL, CLONTARF.

CONQUER HILL, CLONTARF.

Remember the glories of Brian the Brave,
Though the days of the hero are o'er,
Though lost to Monona,* and cold in the grave,
He returns to Kinkora* no more.

MOORE.

In choosing this national spot, Clontarf, for the great meeting, which was prevented by proclamation, the modern Irish have shown a good deal of sympathy with their ancestors, only that, thanks to Heaven, they are more peaceably inclined now-a-days, and wish to right themselves or redress their grievances by

The wiser war of words
Than that of brutal swords.

THE CITY OF LONDON ELECTION.

In the late editions of our paper of last week, we detailed the nomination of a citizen to serve in Parliament, for the city of London, in the place of Sir Matthew Wood, Bart., deceased, which took place at the Guildhall, on Friday, at twelve o'clock. We now present our readers with a spirited engraving of the extraordinary scene presented on the hustings, and in the area of the Great Hall. In each place our artist has preserved some electioneering episodes, which are rife with enthusiasm, and characteristic English humour. The ardour of the candidates and their respective supporters, and the *mélée* of the restless crowd, are well portrayed. Above the hustings is shown the great eastern window, through whose tinted frames the light streams upon the anxious faces of the vast assemblage in the Hall.

On Saturday, the day of polling, the Guildhall was, throughout the day, a scene of bustle, and not unpleasing excitement, such as nothing but a contested election in a free country can afford. Numbers of persons thronged thither for the purpose of polling for either one or other of the two candidates (Messrs. Baring and Pattison), or of witnessing the amusing proceedings which usually take place on such occasions; when the full license of electioneering strife is allowed, and the mother-wit of the mob is so prolific in fun, frolic, and good-natured personalities. The polling commenced at eight o'clock, and from that hour the hall was occupied by crowds of persons, and actively traversed by the partisans of either side, anxious to make a good show at the end of the first hour for their respective candidate. The same excitement continued throughout the day, enlivened by the alternate exultations of the parties.

The arrangements made by the sheriffs were so perfect, that between eight and ten o'clock nearly 5,000 electors had recorded their votes. There were appointed 43 poll clerks, to take the votes; and to each 240 votes were assigned, thus allowing to each two minutes to take a vote in. Our second engraving represents this busy scene, beneath the great western window of the Guildhall, where stand the tutelary giants, Gog and Magog. This area, too, has all the *animus* of a "sharp contest."

The poll was closed at four o'clock; after which Mr. Pattison and his friends addressed the assemblage, and the crowd dispersed.

The official declaration of the poll took place at Guildhall on Monday, when the sheriffs declared the numbers to be—For Mr. Pattison, 6,532; Mr. Baring, 6,367; Majority for Mr. Pattison, 165. The successful candidate was prevented from attending by a sprained ankle, but the chairman of his committee, Mr. Travers, returned thanks on his behalf. Mr. Baring also expressed his acknowledgments for the support he had received, but was scarcely heard, through the tumult which prevailed among his opponents.

The following statement of the numbers will show how each candidate stood at the end of every hour up to four o'clock:—

STATE OF THE POLL.

MR. BARING'S COMMITTEE.

Time.	Baring.	Pattison.	Majority for Baring.	Majority for Pattison.
9 o'clock	1,111	1,358	..	247
Half-past 9	1,578	1,833	..	255
10 o'clock	2,301	2,542	..	241
Half-past 10	3,013	3,177	..	164
11 o'clock	3,661	3,729	..	68
Half-past 11	4,262	4,261	1	0
12 o'clock	4,678	4,682	..	4
Half-past 12	5,013	5,003	10	0
1 o'clock	5,334	5,342	..	8
Half-past 1	5,541	5,591	..	50
2 o'clock	5,737	5,799	..	62
Half-past 2	5,927	5,998	..	71
3 o'clock	6,068	6,175	..	107
Half-past 3	6,214	6,346	..	112
4 o'clock	6,396	6,541	..	145

MR. PATTISON'S COMMITTEE.

9 o'clock	1,042	1,308	..	266
10 o'clock	2,310	2,655	..	345
11 o'clock	3,616	3,752	..	136
12 o'clock	4,063	4,706	..	43
1 o'clock	5,302	5,371	..	69
2 o'clock	5,699	5,820	..	121
3 o'clock	6,044	6,203	..	159
4 o'clock	6,334	6,535	..	201

this conflict we find the following details in an ancient Irish manuscript, entitled "Cath Chluana Tarbh":—

The battle of Clontarf was the effect of a sarcasm by the unsuccessful competitor at a game of chess. Maelmordha, who usurped the crown of Leinster in 999, by the assistance of the Danes, being at an entertainment at Kincora, saw Morogh, Brian's eldest son, at a game of chess, and advised his antagonist to a move which lost Morogh the game; whereupon Morogh observed to him with a sneer, that if he had given as good advice at the battle of Glen-mama, the Danes would not have received so great an overthrow. To which Maelmordha replied—"My instructions, the next time, shall guide them to victory;" and Morogh, with contempt, bade defiance. Maelmordha became enraged, retired to his bed-chamber, and did not appear at the banquet, but passed the night in restless anger, and ruminating his country's ruin. Early next morning he set out for Leinster, without taking his leave of the monarch or any of his household, to show that he was bent on desperate revenge. The good monarch, on hearing of his departure, sent one of his servants after him to request his reconciliation with Morogh. The servant overtook him east of the Shannon, not far from Killaloe, and delivered his message from the monarch. Maelmordha, who all the while listened with indignation, as soon as the servant had done speaking, raised the rod of yew which he had in his hand, and with three furious blows thereof fractured the skull of the servant, to make known to Brian how he rejected such reconciliation. He pursued his way on horseback to Leinster, where, the next day, he assembled his subjects, represented to them the insults he had received at Kincora, and inflamed them to so great a degree that they renounced their allegiance to Brian, confederated with the Danes, and set the monarch at defiance.

The sea, which rolls in at Clontarf with great force, whenever the wind blows strong from the southward, has much diminished it since the days of "Brian the Brave;" composed as it is, for the most part, of a hard clay, but which can ill resist the incessant action of the wintry surges. The remains of a "rath," or mound, underneath which the bodies of the Irish who were slain in the battle of Clontarf are said to have been buried, are still visible. This hill, as may be supposed, is held in great veneration by the common people, who have erected a rude cross on its summit. In the middle distance of the view is the great pier or wall erected to prevent the sand from choking the entrance to the river Liffey; above, the Hill of Howth rises in bleak and solitary grandeur, and forms, with its bold headlands, the northern boundary of the beautiful bay of Dublin. The accuracy of the sketch, taken the day after the intended meeting, may be relied on.

Clontarf has not much to boast of in scenic or cultivated beauty in itself or neighbourhood, if we except Lord Charlemont's classic villa and demesne, but it looks, across the Bay of Dublin, on one of the finest prospects in the world—to those hills

—in whose bosom the bright waters meet;

and where, like the present patriot's hope, there are

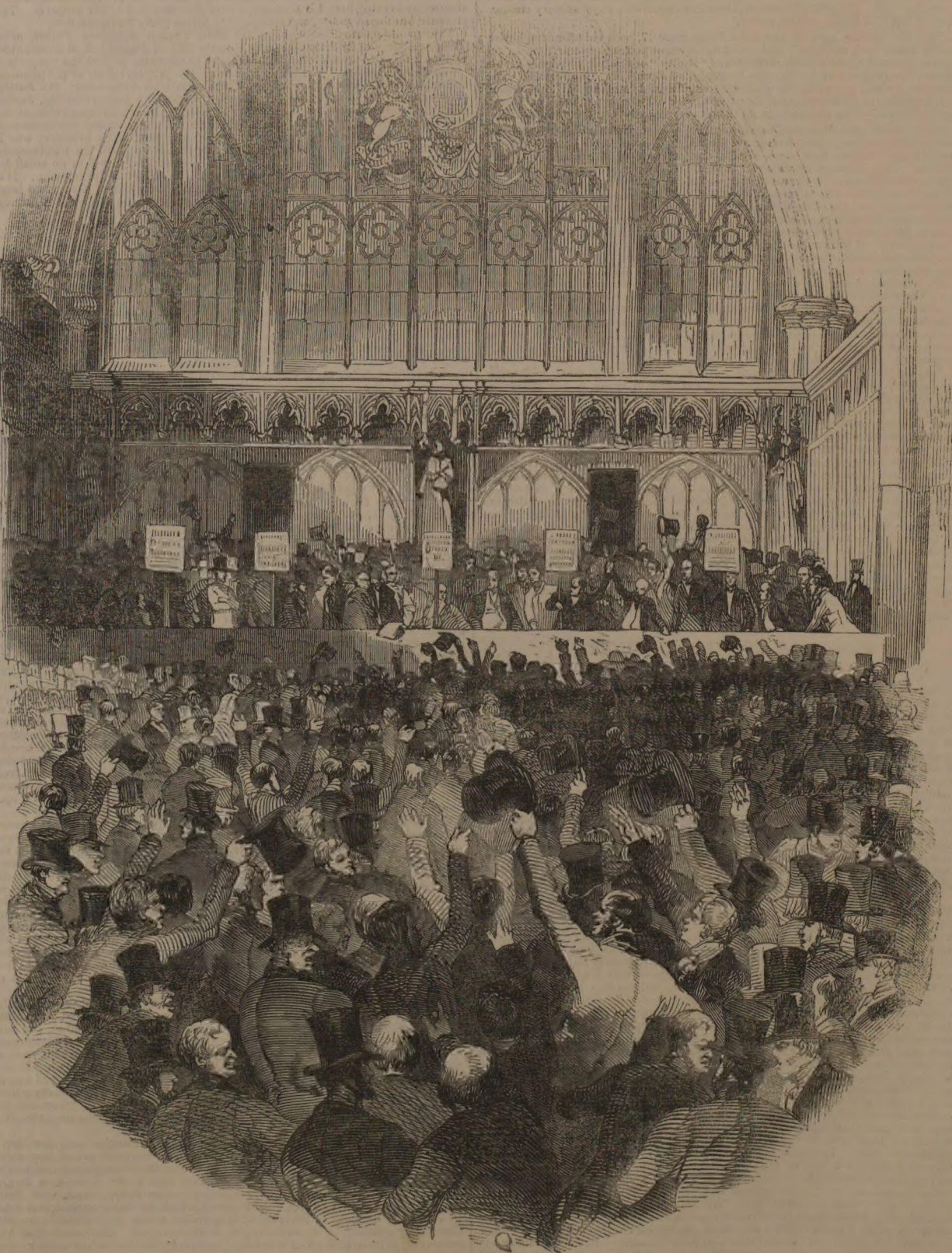
Visions of beauty—peace—contentment—seen,
Though a rough sea may chance to heave between.

* Favorite palaces of King Brian.

† The ancient Irish weapons of warfare were invariably made of brass.

APSEY-HOUSE.—The splendid furniture of the state apartments has been uncovered, and preparations commenced for the reception of the Duke of Wellington, who, it is expected, previous to his departure for Strathfieldsaye, for the hunting season, will entertain his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Michel.

It is understood that a marriage is on the tapis between Lady Chantrey, relict of the late Sir Francis Chantrey, the eminent sculptor, and Mr. Corbould, the artist. Her ladyship is staying at Tunbridge-wells.



CITY OF LONDON ELECTION—THE NOMINATION.



CITY OF LONDON ELECTION—THE POLLING.

LOSS OF THE BURHAMPOOTER.

Among the many distressing casualties that have occurred at sea, within these few days, we regret to record the total loss of the British-built ship *Burhampooter*, Captain C. G. Cowley, commander. About six o'clock on the morning of the 18th, she was driven from her anchor during the storm, on the rocks off the south-east portion of the town of Margate. The ship was 550 tons burthen, and stood in the class A 1 at Lloyd's. She was the property of Captain Arthur, and was chartered by Carter and Bonus, the emigrant agents of Leadenhall-street, for the conveyance of emigrants on the part of government to Port Philip. On the previous Monday she sailed from the London Docks, having on board ninety-four emigrants, besides the crew. They consisted of twenty-one women, forty-four children, and the rest men, chiefly belonging to the labouring class. The voyage to sea was as favourable as could be desired, and it was the intention of the captain to proceed on to Cork, for the purpose of receiving the remainder of the emigrants; but, bad weather threatening, she hove to on Tuesday night in the Margate Roads, and anchored, orders being given to make her as snug as possible. The ship rode the gale gallantly, and hopes were entertained that she would ride it out, when a fearful blast drove her from her anchorage, and she was instantly hurled by the currents on the chalk rocks, about half a mile distant from Margate town, between Clifton Baths and Kingston, the sea at the same time breaking over her decks. All was confusion on board, and the shock being so great as to carry away her rudder, she was bilged, and as instantly filled. The decks were now crowded by the affrighted emigrants. The captain entreated them to place themselves under his command, when he would most assuredly promise

them that they all would be saved. Fortunately, they obeyed his wish, and, in a short time, several Margate luggers came off and succeeded in taking every soul from off the ill-fated ship, and landing them safely. The poor emigrants were in a most deplorable state, being completely drenched, and in their night-clothes, the catastrophe having occurred after they had retired to rest. Carts having been procured, they were, without loss of time, conveyed to Margate, where they were billeted at the several public-houses. The above facts have been confirmed by letters from the captain to Carter and Bonus, who, immediately on knowing the fact, caused a messenger to be dispatched to Margate in order to conduct the emigrants back to London, where suitable accommodation has been provided them until the sailing of the next packet (the *Royal Consul*) on the 1st of November next. The vessel lay about a quarter of a mile from the land, and some hopes were felt during Wednesday that she would be got off, being in an upright position; but the gale continuing during the whole of the night, on Thursday morning she was found on her beam ends. At low water, she was high and dry, full a quarter of a mile from the sea, and there was not a doubt among the pilots and other nautical men at Margate, that if she had not been a strong built ship, nothing could have saved her from going to pieces at the moment of striking, when all on board must have been lost. She was built at Sunderland in 1841. We regret to add that on Saturday she became a total wreck, and very little of her stores have been saved. Her loss and stores are estimated at £12,000; but she was insured. The poor emigrants are the greatest sufferers, for they have lost nearly every article they possessed; but the contractors, Messrs. Carter and Bonus, have humanely undertaken to supply them at their own expense with bedding, and also things sufficient for their voyage in another ship. A sub-

scription has also been opened for further supplying them with clothes and the necessary tools for their trades; without which aid they would most probably be landed in a distant country in comparative destitution. We perceive that these sufferers have been aided from the funds of the Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Benevolent Society—an institution worthy of especial support from those who can enjoy "the luxury of doing good."



CONVEYING THE EMIGRANTS FROM THE WRECK.

The surface of the sea is estimated at 150,000,000 square miles, taking the whole surface of the globe at 197,000,000 square miles. Its greatest depth is supposed to be equal to the height of the highest mountain, or 6 or 7 miles.

King James the First took upon himself to teach the Latin tongue to Car, Earl of Somerset; and Gondomar, the Spanish Ambassador, would speak false Latin to him, on purpose to give him the pleasure of correcting it, whereby he wrought himself into his good graces.

Be not ashamed to confess you have been in the wrong. It is but owing, what you need not be ashamed of, that you now have more sense than you had before to see your error—more humility to acknowledge it—and more grace to correct it.

A lady gave a young girl five pounds, as a marriage portion. She soon got a partner, whom she presented to her patroness. Her ladyship asked her how she could think of marrying such a diminutive and deformed creature? when she answered, with great naïveté, "What could I expect for five pounds?"

Daily newspapers were not printed in England till the war between King Charles I. and the Parliament; and it has been remarked in those discordant times, as during the distracted state of our Gallic neighbours, a printing press was considered a necessary and important part of camp baggage. Each party was desirous of the victory of the pen as with the sword, besides the advantage of a rapid diffusion of information. By Cromwell it was carried to Scotland, and Higgins printed the first paper in that kingdom in 1652. It was called "The Diurnal of some Passages and Affairs," &c.

A little boy, nine or ten years of age, was called as a witness at a late trial at Cambridge. After the oath was administered, the Chief Justice, with a view of ascertaining whether the boy was sensible of the nature and importance of an oath, addressed him, "Little boy, do you know what you have been doing?" "Yes, sir (the boy replied), I have been keeping pigs for Mr. Banyard."

THE TREATY WITH CHINA.—EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM A NAVAL OFFICER.—At five p.m., the captains in full dress (thermometer 100) met at the Government House; all the troops, officials, and public being present to witness the ratification of the treaty of peace, which was done in great form under salutes from the forts and ships. The Chinese did not seem to care about it, but it was comfort to us to find that they felt the heat as much as we did; but when dinner came the scene was different. We sat down in white jackets, about 50. The commissioners appeared quite at their ease; they drank an enormous quantity of wine, chatted, laughed, and finished every glass, turning it over to show it was empty, and helping themselves from the decanters. Old Keying (the Chief Commissioner) must have taken 50 large glasses of wine at least. When dinner was removed, the Queen and Emperor of China were drunk in one toast, with three times three. We then drank to Keying's health, who would not be done out of his glass, but drank too. He then gave us a Chinese song—such noises. (What do you think of the Emperor's uncle singing a song?) After this he called upon the Governor, Sir H. Pottinger, who gave us an English song, when Wang (the second Commissioner) gave us another Chinese one, and called on another Englishman, and then the old Tartar general, whose performance surpasses all description: such a collection of noises I never heard before. He then called on Lord Saltoun, who gave us a jolly song, when old Keying commenced again. And so passed the evening, till near eleven o'clock, the old fellows taking wine enough for six at least, and walking off pretty steady.

THE FIRST FREE CHURCH IN GLASGOW.

The exterior of the first free church erected in Glasgow, is now completed. It is situated in West Regent-street, and is a handsome structure, of bold and massive proportions, in the Anglo-Norman Ecclesiastical, or early Christian style, of architecture, of the eleventh and twelfth centuries, a style, by its economy, peculiarly adapted to the present circumstances. The front elevation presents a broad and lofty appearance, distinguished by large circular-headed windows and doors, and square buttresses, each supporting a handsome belfry, ornamented with Norman pillars and intersecting arches, which have



THE FIRST FREE CHURCH, GLASGOW.

a rich and pleasing effect. Projecting from the face of the buttresses we see, for the first time, the restoration of the ancient rain water-spout, in the shape of two grotesque figures, technically called Gargoyles, examples of which, though much dilapidated, may still be seen over the Clerestory windows in the Glasgow Cathedral. The following quotation from "Lydgate's Boke of Troye," will show the antiquity and use of this feature of the Norman, and subsequent pointed, style of architecture:—

And every house covered was with lead,
And many a Gargoyle, and many a hideous head,
With spouts through, and pipes as they ought,
From the stone work to the kennel wrought."

The interior arrangements of this church are in excellent keeping. The ceiling is diagonally ribbed and enriched at the intersections and impost with bosses and foliated corbels. By means of openings on each side of the ribs, a complete system of ventilation has been effected. We understand the design of the pulpit is in strict conformity with the architecture of the building, and will form a handsome finish to the interior. The whole is highly creditable to the taste and skill of Mr. J. T. Rothead, the architect; who has been intrusted with the designs of several other churches in this quarter.



WRECK OF THE "BURHAMPOOTER," OFF MARGATE.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Oct. 29th.—20th Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 30th.—King Alfred died, 900.
TUESDAY, 31st.—Allhallow's Eve.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1.—All Saints.
THURSDAY, 2nd.—All Souls.
FRIDAY, 3rd.—St. Winifrede.
SATURDAY, 4th.—St. Charles Borromeo.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending November 4.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h. m. 6 53	h. m. 7 25	h. m. 8 2	h. m. 8 43	h. m. 9 23	h. m. 10 0
h. m. 10 35	h. m. 11 8	h. m. 11 38	h. m. 0 0	h. m. 0 2	h. m. 0 25

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** We beg to remind our subscribers who may not have obtained our Supplement of October 14, containing the Population Returns of England and Wales, according to the recent census, of the great value of this document as a work of reference. From all parts we have received letters expressing the satisfaction of the public at the valuable details and voluminous statements it contains; and we have, therefore, no hesitation in recommending it to our subscribers generally as a highly useful work, and which will, we have no doubt, on inspection, bear out the favourable opinion we have expressed. Copies continue to be sold by all booksellers and newsmen, or may be had direct from our office by an order addressed to our publisher, Mr. W. Little, 198, Strand. This supplement will be found a useful work for reference when bound up with our half-yearly volume, and we recommend our subscribers to preserve it for that purpose.

CENSUS SUPPLEMENT.—Errata: page 3—Ashington, Sussex, pop. 382, should be 282; page 13—Stepham, Sussex, should be Stopham; page 15—Wigloft, Cumberland, should be Wighton, Cumberland, pop. 6432. The following parishes were omitted in their proper place:—Oulton, Suffolk, pop. 660; Parham, Sussex, pop. 53; Swinbridge, Devon, pop. 1746; Redmarley, Worcester, pop. 981. Any errors or omissions will continue to be noticed, and we shall feel extremely obliged to any correspondent for such communication.

"J. M." Wighton, will observe we have attended to his correction. Our correspondent adds—"Your Census Supplement ought to be in the hands of every postmaster, and you would do well to recommend it to them, as letters are frequently put into an office addressed to villages in another county without the nearest post town being given."

"W. T." Storrington.—Thanks for his letter. The parish of Cold-Waltham will be found at page 14, under Waltham, Cold.

"T. E." Chester.—The parish of Coopersale, or Thoydon-Garnon, will be found in our list, under the latter name.

"W. S. M." Lincoln.—The population of Lincoln City and Liberty is 16,172. The City, exclusive of the parishes forming the Liberty, contains 13,896 inhabitants. The population of the parishes returned in our list is 13,603, excluding the extra-parochial places, which contain 293 inhabitants.

"A Cornishman."—The population of the borough of Truro, according to the last census, was 9901. Our list only contains parishes, cities, and towns. The return of the population of all the boroughs in Great Britain, which we had not room for in our last Supplement, will appear with the Census of Scotland and Ireland, now in preparation, in the same form as that of England and Wales.

"R. S." Castle Douglas.—Stourport Town, or Lower Mitton Chapelry, in the county of Worcester, is entered as Mitton, in our list; the population is 3012.

"T. C." Reading.—An elector can only vote for one candidate when one member is to be returned.

"A Subscriber."—The situation of landing-waiter in the Customs is a highly respectable one. We do not know the amount of salary attached to it.

"Amicus Verus."—The lamented gentleman resided for a time at Kentish-town.

"S. S."—Hoyle's Treatise on Backgammon.

"Windsor."—Thanks.

"J. W." Manchester.—We cannot avail ourselves of our correspondent's offer.

"A Looker-on." Birmingham.—We will inquire into it.

"A Constant Reader." Watford.—We know of no public fund where our correspondent can procure the loan.

"A Subscriber." Dover.—Mr. Thomas, Finch-lane, supplies the publication in question.

"A Poor Man." Nottingham.—Sevenpence is an overcharge, and our correspondent should change his newsmen.

"W. H. P."—The lines to Elizabeth are inadmissible.

"Guéilm ab Pryddarh."—The objection to the route to Paris, via the London and Brighton Railway, is the long sea passage.

"X. Y."—See Census, with the population of every parish in England and Wales, price 6d.

"H. B." Walsershare.—We will endeavour to carry out our correspondent's suggestion.

"J. R. W." Cambridge, is thanked for his prompt intelligence of the royal visit to the university.

"Chirurgus" should write to the Medical Times.

"B. Dyke."—The first name would be the legal one.

"J. S. H." Sheffield.—We think worthy of consideration the suggestion of our correspondent, that parish officers should retire, only half the number at a time, so that all may not alike be strangers to the business. The Census can be ordered of any newsmen.

"A Constant Reader."—The national schools are entirely under the superintendence of members of the Church of England. The British and Foreign School Society profess to teach children of all religious denominations.

"M. B." Clapham Common.—Thanks.

"A. B." Quarist.—The first syllable is accented.

"A Constant Reader." Wootton-under-Edge, should send us a few anecdotes of his own experience.

"W. Martin." Rugby, is thanked for his impromptu.

"City Election."—In our memoir of Mr. Pattison it was erroneously stated that he lost his election for the City of London in 1837; whereas he was then returned with Sir M. Wood and Messrs. Grote and Crawford.

"An Old Subscriber." Oakley-square.—Queen Victoria was born at Kensington-Palace, May 24, 1819.

"C. W." Albany-street.—At present we must decline.

"M. C." should inquire at any music-sellers.

"Lancer." Maidstone.—We cannot decide the wager.

"Rev. S. D." Warwick.—The table would be valuable, but not generally interesting.

"An Adherent.—Corporal Trim."—A person born in a prison does not thereby enjoy any privileges or exemptions.

"H. B." Norfolk.—All villages which are not returned as Parishes are omitted in our Census Return, which is limited to parishes, chapelries, and towns.

In reply to several Census correspondents, why the population of the parishes in cities and towns, when added together, do not amount to the population given for such towns, we have to explain, that many parishes are situated partly within and partly without the boundary of the towns. Our return for parishes gives the entire population of each; and for cities and towns only the population of such part of the parishes as form the town, including that of extra parochial places, if any.

ROYAL VISIT TO CAMBRIDGE.—Next week we shall conclude our illustrations of the royal visit to the University of Cambridge with a series of highly-interesting views of the colleges and public buildings visited by her Majesty, rejoicings on the auspicious occasion, &c. &c. By extraordinary exertion we are this week enabled to present our readers with the early scenes of the royal visit; and next week we shall, still more attractively, complete our illustrated record of this very important event.

Books received:—Sir Cosmo Digby, by J. A. St. John, Esq.; 3 vols. Tales of the Colonies; 3 vols. Conversations on Arithmetic. Book of the Months. Etiquette of Courtship and Marriage.

Chess.—"K. B. P." will see that his wishes have been attended to.

"L. Y." Dublin.—In the 39th and 40th problems the board was misplaced, the white square should be at the right hand corner.

"Novice."—Of course the king can take the rook, unless by so doing he would go into check by some other piece.

"S. C.—d."—We cannot give any further explanation than the one we give week after week:—a pawn, on reaching the eighth square, can be exchanged for a queen or any other piece you wish; thus you can have two or more queens, three or more rooks, &c., on the board at one time. To the other question we must say again, stalemate is a drawn game.

Solutions to problem No. 42 received from "Chirurgus," "Dean Forest," "Chessmate," and "Clericus"; and to No. 41 from "Adumriensis" and "G. M. F."

"A Chess Player" is desirous of playing a game or two by correspondence; address A. B. C., Post-office, Reading.

"Edward" will be glad to hear from "J. E. C."

*** We have great pleasure in stating to our subscribers that our new machines have enabled us to report and illustrate the Queen's visit to Cambridge up to a much later hour than we could otherwise have done without this improved mechanical aid. We shall shortly present our readers with an engraving and description of the machines.

*** Next week we shall present to our readers, with other illustrations, a grand panoramic view of Cambridge, with the procession of the royal visit; this view will include all the most celebrated public buildings of this ancient city, and will occupy one full page of our journal.

human sympathies to such a degree, that the men of all others who ought to be considerate and humane towards the poor, and are installed in offices, the ostensible duty of which is to relieve them, are men remarkably and stoically insensible to their wants, and deaf to their entreaties. A thorough-paced Poor-law official considers his first duty to be to guard as effectually as possible the poor-rate revenues from the assaults of the clamorous and unfortunate poor; and every penny saved from the gripe of wretchedness is, in his opinion, an addition to the common weal, and the trophy of a laudable vigilance. Far from wishing that several unworthy applicants should be relieved rather than one deserving sufferer should perish, he reverses the sentiment and the rule, and would exclude those whose tale of sorrow is true and whose suffering is unaffected, rather than one impostor or unreasonably querulous applicant should be admitted to taste the sweets of workhouse luxury. He acts with the precipitate caution of a besieged warrior, who would close the gates of his citadel against his friends, lest he should admit an enemy. To this disposition on their part are attributable those melancholy exhibitions before our police courts, which excite the astonishment and harrow the feelings of all, save the parties against whom despairing misery makes its appeal. The sympathy of every one else is awakened, and the tear of the sorrow-stricken pauper does not fall unheeded as far as the rest of the world is concerned; but the sturdy personification of the New Poor-law is unmoved, except it be by an emotion of surprise at the clamorous insolence that makes such an outcry about perishing.

The most frequent form of official callousness is manifested to the public in the reckless rejection, or bandying about of paupers like shuttlecocks, from one workhouse to the other. Some wretch, in the last stage of starvation or disease, applies for relief at the workhouse; a question arises as to the parish in which he has a legal settlement; he is refused admittance, and sent to another parish, where his claim to relief is on the same ground disputed, and until the question of settlement, one involving in many cases as many points of minute investigation as the material of a Chancery suit, has been disposed of—until official doggedness, recrimination, and perverseness, has been exhausted—the miserable victim of the unfeeling squabble is left to endure, hopeless and heartsick, the pangs of pain and hunger. The sinking of a debilitated constitution, will, forsooth, be stayed, and the worn-out frame checked in the progress of decadence, pending rejoinders and rebutters, between St. James's and St. Giles's. The abuse to which we have alluded, is a monstrous and an odious one. It were better that the law of settlement should be altogether abolished, than that it should give opportunity for such flagrant brutality.

Several instances of extraordinary heartlessness, not referable to the foregoing class, on the part of beadles, overseers, &c., occasionally arrest public attention. We notice, in a morning paper of Monday last, the application of a poor woman, named Mary Parkes, to Mr. Norton, the sitting magistrate at Lambeth Police Court. It appears that she had been turned out of Whitechapel workhouse, for not consenting to be passed over to Ireland; her reason for refusal being, that she was suffering a painful illness, and was incapable of enduring the voyage. A medical person, not the parish doctor, was sent for by Mr. Norton, and he confirmed her statement as to her unfitness to undergo the hardships of pauper-transmission to Ireland. The woman, in addition, complained that her illness was aggravated by being obliged to get out of bed at six o'clock in the morning, and remain until seven, in a cold yard, before she went to chapel, also of the want of adequate nourishment, the indifference of the matron, &c. The vigilance of the Board of Guardians should be the natural preventive of instances of this kind; and, when not successful in preventing, it should be exerted to punish. The Poor-law is sufficiently harsh in its provisions, and a harsh law requires considerate administration. A deep responsibility rests on those who undertake duties in connection with it, and omit to guard, not only against its too rigorous enforcement, but also against the exercise of cruelty and rigour overstepping its enactments.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

WINDSOR, Sunday.—This morning her Majesty and Prince Albert, the Prince and Princess of Hohenlohe Langenburg, the Lord and the Lady in Waiting, and the Equerries in Waiting on her Majesty and his Royal Highness, attended divine service in the Royal Lodge Chapel in the Great Park. The Rev. Mr. Cookesley officiated, and took his text from Matthew, chap. xviii., and the first, second, and third verses. The Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay performed divine service in the private chapel to the Royal Household. Her Majesty and Prince Albert took their accustomed morning walk. The Earl and Countess of Errol and the Hon. Mrs. Chas. Grey arrived at the Castle on Saturday evening on a visit to the Queen.

MONDAY.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert took their usual walking exercise, and the Princess of Hohenlohe Langenburg visited the Duches of Kent at Frogmore. The Earl and Countess of Errol, Lord and Lady Lyttelton, and Mr. R. Ormsby Gore took their departure from the Castle; and the Earl and Countess of Orkney, the Earl and Countess of Rosslyn, Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, Lady Grenville, Lord Granville Somerset, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, Sir Henry Wheatley, and Captain Francis Seymour, arrived on a visit to her Majesty.

TUESDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert took their usual morning walk within the precincts of the Castle. The royal family were also taken their accustomed airings. The Earl and Countess of Orkney and Lady Grenville took leave in the forenoon. Sir Henry Wheatley and Captain Francis Seymour also took their departure from the Castle. In the afternoon the Queen and a large party of the noble and illustrious visitors, and the royal suite, left the Castle for a drive in the park. The Queen and the Princess of Hohenlohe Langenburg were in a pony carriage. The Countess of Rosslyn, the Viscountess Palmerston, the Hon. Miss Stanley, and the Earl of Warwick occupied another carriage. Prince Albert and the Prince of Hohenlohe Langenburg rode on horseback, accompanied by the Earl of Rosslyn, Viscount Palmerston, and Lord Granville Somerset. The Equerries in Waiting, the Hon. Col. Grey and Colonel Bouverie, attended her Majesty and his Royal Highness on horseback. The Countess of Mount-Edgcumbe arrived, and succeeded the Countess of Charlemont as the Lady in Waiting on the Queen. Mr. Ross had the honour of waiting on her Majesty with the portraits of the Prince and Princess of Hohenlohe, painted by Sir W. C. Ross, R.A., of which her Majesty and his Royal Highness were pleased to express their approbation.

WEDNESDAY.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert set out on their journey to Cambridge, a description of which will be found elsewhere. The Chancellor of the Exchequer arrived in town on Tuesday morning from his seat Betchworth, Surrey. The Postmaster-General had an interview with the Right Hon. Gentleman at his official residence in Downing-street.

THE GRAND DUKE MICHAEL OF RUSSIA.—His Imperial Highness has been paying a round of visits to a number of the most distinguished nobility since his departure from Edinburgh. On Saturday morning the Grand Duke arrived at Drayton Manor, the residence of Sir Robert Peel, from Chatsworth, after a visit to the Duke of Devonshire. On Sunday his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Michael of Russia accompanied his host and Lady Peel to Tamworth to attend divine service at the ancient church of that town. His Imperial Highness and the visitors to Sir Robert and Lady Peel at the Manor were confined within doors all the afternoon, in consequence of the exceedingly unfavourable weather that prevailed. On Monday the Grand Duke took a cordial farewell of the right honourable baronet and Lady Peel, whom he thanked for the hospitality with which he had been received, and then took leave of Sir George Murray, Sir H. Hardinge, and the other guests at the Manor, and departed for Witley, on a visit to the Queen Dowager.

VISITORS TO HER MAJESTY.—The Queen will entertain a succession of distinguished guests at Windsor Castle during the ensuing week. His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Michael of Russia is expected to arrive at Windsor, upon a visit to her Majesty, on Monday next.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—On Wednesday, at the hour of eleven, a.m., the Right Hon. Edward Ellice, M.P. for Coventry, led to the altar at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, Anne, Dowager Countess of Leicester, eldest daughter of the Earl of Albemarle, and relict of the late Earl of Leicester. The ceremony was performed in the presence of the Earl of Leicester, Viscount Bury, the Hon. Colonel George Keppel, the Hon. Edward Wentworth Coke, Scots Fusilier Guards; Lady Margaret Wenman Coke (only daughter of the noble bride), and other branches of the family.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester arrived at Gloucester House on Wednesday evening, from a visit to her Majesty the Queen Dowager, at Witley Court, Worcestershire.

Mr. W. H. Holmes, pianist, had the honour of performing before her Majesty the Queen Dowager, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, and a large party of the nobility and gentry, at Witley Court, on Saturday last.

THE LATE SIR JAMES SHAW, BART.—This venerable baronet is succeeded in his title by his nephew, John (now Sir John Shaw), son of John Macfie, of Greenholm, Ayrshire, by the sister of the late baronet. He assumed the name of Shaw in 1815, in lieu of his patronymic Macfie.

Lord Brougham arrived, on Tuesday evening, in Grafton-street, from Brougham-hall. His lordship paid some visits en route to town, from the north. Lady Brougham is still at Cowes, Isle of Wight.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Hon. Mr. Law (Recorder of London) left town on Tuesday by the half-past 3 o'clock train of the South-Eastern Railway for Cambridge in order to be in attendance when Her Majesty arrives at that ancient seat of learning, the right hon. and learned gentlemen being the representatives in Parliament for the University.

The Morning Post states, upon authority, that her Most Gracious Majesty, and her Majesty the Queen Dowager have discontinued their private boxes at Covent Garden Theatre, in consequence of the meetings of the Anti-Corn Law League being held therein.

The death of Mr. Wyndham, the conservative member for Salisbury, occasions a vacancy in the representation of that city. Mr. Bouverie, second son of Lord Radnor, is named as a probable candidate.

Sir G. B. Hamilton, Secretary of Legation at Berlin, has had his leave extended, and leaves town for the north on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, at Dalkeith.

Mr. Dean, Chairman of the Customs, had an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Tuesday, at his official residence in Downing-street.

M. Araujo Ribiero, on a special message from the Emperor of the Brazils, and Count de Chabot, French Chargé d'Affaires, transacted business same day at the Foreign-office.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RAILWAY EXTENSION.—A meeting of the proprietors of the Northern and Eastern and Eastern Counties Railways was held on Wednesday last, at which an amalgamation of their mutual interests was agreed on. A resolution was passed empowering the directors to extend the northern and eastern line from Newport to Cambridge.

THE NELSON MONUMENT IN TRAFALGAR-SQUARE.—The statue of Lord Nelson is now being exhibited gratuitously to the public in Trafalgar-square, with the hope that visitors may be induced to aid the subscription which is being collected for an entertainment to be given to the Greenwich pensioners in Trafalgar-square, on the anniversary of the battle of Copenhagen, April 2nd, 1844.

PARISH OF ST. STEPHEN'S, WALBROOK.—We regret to see that this parish continues to be painfully agitated in consequence of Alderman Gibbs, the perpetual churchwarden, withholding the parish accounts from the open vestry. Mr. Gibbs will only consent to produce his accounts to the select vestry, to whom he says he is altogether amenable. In this state of things we think that the select vestry are quite as much bound as either Alderman Gibbs or the rest of the parish to bring the matter to an amicable conclusion. An open vestry was held on Thursday, by which several very pungent resolutions were adopted.

ALARMING ILLNESS OF MR. W. FARREN.—This admirable comedian has been seized with a sudden and dreadful visitation of Providence, that threatens in its consequences to deprive the stage of one of its greatest ornaments. On Tuesday night, when near the conclusion of Mark Lemon's new drama of "Old Parr," at the Haymarket theatre, he was observed to exhibit an unusual tremor of manner, and sink on the chair used in the scene. The curtain fell at the usual time, and it was discovered that he had been attacked with a fit of paralysis, and was unable to speak. He was instantly conveyed to his room, and medical assistance sent for. During the few minutes that elapsed before the arrival of the surgeons, Mr. Webster had caused to be applied some remedies that appeared likely to be efficacious at such an alarming crisis. Mr. Cooper and Mr. White arrived immediately afterwards, when it was discovered that his side and arm were completely stricken. He was conveyed home to Brompton, and attended by the most eminent members of the faculty. On inquiry on Wednesday evening, it was found that the violence of the attack had not abated, his side and arm having been entirely paralysed. This is the third attack of the same malady, but the first that has left behind such fearful consequences, the two previous ones having only confined him to his chamber for a few days. Mr. Farren's habits of living have ever been regulated with the most rigid regard to his health, and he has for many years walked from his house, at Brompton, to his duties at the theatre, returning home to dine in the same manner, and only using his carriage in the most inclement weather, or at night, when returning home at the end of the performance. (We sincerely hope that the above account of Mr. Farren's illness, which we copy from the morning papers, is greatly exaggerated.)

UNHEALTHFULNESS OF PARTS OF THE METROPOLIS.—The neighbourhood of Temple-bar, and its western courts and alleys, are at present an unhappy illustration of the fact, that closely-built houses, densely populated by the indigent or poorer classes, are dreadful sources of disease and contagion. This unhealthy spot, during the last twelve months, has forcibly attracted the attention of the parochial surgeon, whose duty it has been to attend the patients in their abodes of filth, destitution, and disease. Many of the houses are here let out in separate apartments to as many families, where they cook, wash, and sleep, in a confined space scarcely to be credited, without any controul, their landlords living away from the premises. Consequently, from an accumulation of filth and concomitant causes, fevers are ever prevalent. Last week a family, suffering with typhus, were removed to the Fever Hospital, where the husband and wife died, but were brought back in shells to their former domicile, where they were deposited in the attics, and there still remain. In another house, in Ship-yard, an unhappy woman expired on Friday se'night in a fit, and remains at present without the last offices of humanity having been performed. In short, similar cases are unhappily of frequent occurrence.

DISGRACEFUL PROCEEDINGS IN A CHURCHYARD.—On Tuesday at three o'clock, the body of Mr. Jacob Burns, aged 74, was carried to Portugal-street grave-yard for interment. The coffin, instead of being lowered into the grave, according to custom, was left at its side during the burial service. As soon as the clergyman retired, the grave-diggers attempted to force the coffin into a hole (for it could not be called a grave) that was prepared for its reception. They were forcing the coffin into the hole by main force, and by means of heavy logs, when the children and friends of the deceased exclaimed bitterly against their proceedings. The grave-diggers continued to drive down the coffin, when the assembled multitude declared that they would not allow such an outrage. The eldest daughter then advanced to the edge of the grave, and with tears in her eyes implored the grave-diggers not to insult the remains of her father, who for twenty-five years rented a house in the Strand, and paid taxes for twenty-five years. The anger of the persons surrounding the grave became so violent that the grave-diggers, fearing for their own safety, thrust the coffin upright into the hole, until two other coffins at the shoulders and one at the foot prevented its going further, and having covered it in this position with a slight sprinkle of clay, left it with the head within twelve inches of the surface, and then hurried away. Crowds were at this time assembled within and without the churchyard, and the general cry was "Disinter the body." At length Mr. Wood, the senior churchwarden, accompanied by other parochial officers, entered the churchyard at the moment that the people evinced every disposition to resort to violence. Mr. Wood addressed them in kind terms, and implored of them to be quiet, and promised that everything that was proper should be done. Mr. Wood immediately ordered the grave to be re-opened. An attempt was made to get fresh ground for the corpse, but, although the grave-diggers bored four different places, they could not find space for a new grave, in consequence of the crowded state of the churchyard. The churchwardens implored the relatives and friends of the deceased to allow the old grave to be covered up for the night, promising that Mr. Burns's remains would be decently interred on Wednesday morning in a new grave. As night was approaching, the parties took the churchwardens' promise, and left the churchyard, having first seen the old grave covered in for the night. On Wednesday the body was disinterred, according to the churchwardens' promise, and deposited in a new grave. A person who measured the new grave stated that its depth was not more than one foot eight inches.

IMPROVED COMMUNICATION WITH IRELAND.—Captain Back and Captain Fair, in their report to the Secretary of the Admiralty, announce "that they have proceeded to Holyhead and Port Dynllaen" to examine "these harbours on the spot with reference to their capability and position, for the purpose of ascertaining which, in their opinion, is the most eligible to be established as the port of communication with Dublin for the packets." &c. They state that they have accordingly examined those places by land and sea, and without bias of any kind from local interests or otherwise, but having regard solely to the quickest transit consistent with safety from one side of the channel to the other, it is their unqualified opinion, that, both as to capability and position, Holyhead is, unquestionably, the most eligible harbour on the coast as a port of communication with Dublin." Mr. Walker, the celebrated engineer, fully coincides in this opinion, and when the railway from Chester to Holyhead is concluded, the mail will be transmitted from Euston-square, London, to the Post-office, Dublin, in fourteen hours.

PORTSMOUTH DOCKYARD.—An order was received at this dockyard on Tuesday, to send a clerk to Woolwich, to receive instructions in the new system recently adopted there of admitting workmen in and out of the establishment. In compliance with this order, Mr. Penfold, second clerk in call office, proceeded to Woolwich on Thursday morning. It appears that at Woolwich dockyard there are about 800 workmen, and in this dockyard about 2,300. At Woolwich the workmen are admitted with tickets, which serve as a check on their time; and the plan is there considered to work well, the system of calling the men being abolished. It is calculated that this plan effects a saving of half an hour daily in the time of each workman. It is not quite certain whether this system will be found practicable when applied to so many as 2,300 men; but if it should be put in operation successfully, it will effect a saving of the pay of 100 men daily—a consideration, it will be generally admitted, of no trifling importance.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD.—A convocation will be held on Monday next, at twelve o'clock, for the purpose of electing a lecturer of the parish church of St. Giles, Oxford, in the place of the Rev. H. Heming, M.A., resigned. The election of a Vicarinal Professor of Common Law in the room of the late Dr. Williams, is fixed to take place in convocation, on Tuesday, the 7th of November, at twelve o'clock.

LLANDAFF CATHEDRAL.—The Rev. W. Knight Bruce, M.A., Chancellor of Llandaff, has issued an appeal to the clergy for subscriptions for the restoration of the Cathedral Church of the diocese. This beautiful structure is in several parts in a dilapidated condition, and many of its principal beauties have been entirely destroyed. The Dean and Chapter have subscribed £1000; two laymen have contributed £100 each, and her Majesty the Queen Dowager, with her accustomed liberality, has sent the committee a donation of 100 guineas.

THE IRISH CHURCH.—It is stated that an official gentleman, employed by Sir Robert Peel for the purpose, has been, for nearly six months past, engaged in preparing a statement of the revenues of the Irish church establishment, arranged

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1843.

Every day brings its record of teeming poverty, and every morning's journal presents some new phase of helpless suffering, as well as, unfortunately, some fresh instance of official neglect and hardheartedness. It would seem, that the continual contact with misery, and the daily habit of hearing the piteous plaint of distress and pain, ossifies

in a tabular form, embracing each individual parish, and specifying the income of the incumbent, the number of Protestant parishioners, whether or not there is a church in the parish, and other details. One object of this arrangement is to supply accurate information respecting the revenues of the University of Dublin, the amount of church patronage in its gift, &c. The amount of the revenues of the bishops, and the deans and chapters, is also to be specified. Those returns are to be completed previous to the next session of Parliament.

COUNTRY NEWS.

BIRMINGHAM.—The present alarming condition of Ireland has been productive of a good deal of excitement in Birmingham. A requisition signed by twenty-nine town councillors, and nearly one thousand merchants, manufacturers, and others was presented to the mayor, requesting him to convene a meeting to consider the propriety of praying the Queen that she would not allow the army and money of the nation to be spent in suppressing the free expression of public opinion. The Mayor refused to accede to this requisition, and the meeting was then held without his co-operation at the People's Hall, Shadwell-street. Mr. Alderman Weston presided. After a number of speeches had been delivered, an address to her Majesty was adopted, which concluded by praying her Majesty to "dismiss from her councils those ministers by whose rash proceedings not only had the lives of thousands been put in jeopardy, and sacred rights invaded, but the prerogative of the Crown and the liberties of the whole British people have been endangered."

BRIGHTON.—"BEWARE OF PICKPOCKETS."—This memorable exhortation from the pulpit of the Chapel Royal, at Brighton, will not easily be forgotten; and a circumstance has recently occurred in that fashionable watering-place calculated to revive the recollection of that remarkable affair. On Sunday last a lady, on leaving St. Margaret's church, after morning service, found herself minus her purse and 15 sovereigns. Another lady also lost her purse containing two sovereigns; and we understand that a gentleman had his pocket-book extracted from his pocket, but, fortunately, there was nothing of value in it.

KENT.—**ALARMING FIRE AT SHOOTER'S-HILL.**—On Tuesday afternoon a fire was discovered in the rick-yard of Kidbrook farm, the property of Mr. Coatsworth, situated about a quarter of a mile east of Morden College. A woman attached to the farm gave the alarm. She saw two lads running away, who, it was afterwards ascertained, had been firing at some birds, and the wadding had set fire to a wheat stack. An express was sent off to the Greenwich police station, and a strong body of police of the R division was despatched to the spot, and were met by Mr. Inspector Palmer and a body of police from Lee. There was a plentiful supply of water in a pond, but, unfortunately, the length of hose was not sufficient to reach it, and the water had to be carried in buckets. Engines were soon on the spot, and the flames were kept in check. At that time three wheat stacks were in one blaze, and adjacent were others, the produce, with hay, of 600 acres of land. Attention was then directed to save the other stacks, by covering them with tarpauling, and throwing a deluge of water upon them. At twenty minutes past five an engine arrived from Southwark-bridge-road, speedily followed by others, which were promptly put in use, and all fear was removed of the extension of the fire. The loss was roughly calculated at £350.

KINGSTON.—The quiet town of Kingston, Surrey, has been for three weeks past in a state of extreme excitement, owing to the discovery of two robberies, the first, a most extensive one, at the large malshouses in Kingston, the property of Messrs. Charles Frederick and Morris Ashby, brewers, of Staines; the other on the premises of Mr. Nightingale, maltster, which adjoin Mr. Ashby's premises, and the nvolving of at least six tradesmen of the town in the illegal purchase of the stolen property—a result which has been brought about by one of the thieves being admitted Queen's evidence. The value of the property stolen is not yet ascertained. On Tuesday the parties suspected were examined before the Mayor and other local magistrates, and were remanded.

SALISBURY.—**BURGLARY AND ARSON.**—Brief particulars have just reached us of an atrocious crime of this nature, committed on Monday night last at Winterborne, near Salisbury. The house of a respectable tradesman, named Williams, a tailor, was entered by some villains, who, after possessing themselves of all they considered worth carrying off, deliberately set fire to the premises. The inmates had only time to escape with their clothes.

STAFFORD.—**SUDDEN DEATH OF A CORONER.**—Died, on Sunday evening last, Robert Fowke, Esq., solicitor, of Stafford, and one of the coroners for that county. The deceased, who was in the prime of life, had partaken of a hearty dinner, as usual, and in two or three hours afterwards was found by his house-keeper prostrate on the floor, in a lifeless state. Two candidates have already started for the vacant coronership—namely, Mr. C. B. Passman, and Mr. W. W. Ward, of the firm of Messrs. Hiern and Ward, both solicitors of Stafford.

POSTSCRIPT.

Saturday Evening.

THE REPEAL CRISIS.

DUBLIN. Thursday Evening, Five o'Clock.
DISMISSAL OF A PRO. TEM. CHAIRMAN.—The Lord Chancellor having, at the instance of Mr. M'Dermott, chairman of the county of Kerry, appointed Mr. Hobart as his deputy, in consequence of the ill-health of Mr. M'Dermott, and since having found out that Mr. Hobart was a Repealer, directed a correspondence to take place upon the subject, which has terminated in the removal of Mr. Hobart.

LANDLORD AND TENANT LAWS.—The *Freeman's Journal* of this morning contains the following paragraph, which we give:—"We have heard it positively stated, and we have no doubt of the fact, that the Government has ordered a commission to issue to inquire into the tenure of land in Ireland. We understand that the chairmanship was offered to Mr. More O'Ferrall, but the right hon. member for Kildare declined the intended honour. We are not aware who the members of the commission are, where they propose to hold the inquiry, or when the proceedings open." The most beneficial results are expected from the labours of a commission appointed under such auspices.

THE REPEAL CRISIS.—Her Majesty's steamer *Pluto* has arrived in Limerick for Cork, with ordnance and barrack stores. The Comet, government war steam-ship, is now moored at Limerick. She has been for some time engaged on the coast survey at Waterford. The Stromboli, six gun steamer, is shortly expected at Cork on Woolwich.

The *Limerick Chronicle* says, "that a preparatory repeal meeting was held at the Trades' Hall on Monday evening, for the purpose of arranging for a public meeting to address Mr. O'Connell. The draft of the address states that the people of Limerick will not accept a federal parliament, they must have an independent one."

Upwards of £4000 were drawn from the Limerick savings' bank on Monday by depositors, several of whom were anxious to re-invest immediately after, but the managers declined.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, attended by Colonel Sir George Couper, left her residence, Frogmore lodge, near Windsor, on Friday morning, for Whitley Court, Worcestershire, on a visit to her Majesty the Queen Dowager, accompanied by their Serene Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Hohenlohe Langenburg.

A fire was discovered to have broken out in the spacious corridor at Frogmore House, at the early hour of half-past six o'clock on Tuesday morning, by one of the domestics; and had it not been for its fortunate detection at the time, there is very little doubt but that the splendid mansion must have been burnt to the ground. An alarm was instantly raised, and a good supply of water and assistance being at hand, the fire was speedily subdued. The splendid carpet, to the extent of some yards, and an ottoman, were burnt to a cinder, and other portions of the furniture which had ignited were considerably injured. The fire was occasioned by the overheating of a furnace.

THE GRAND DUKE MICHAEL.—On Thursday evening the Grand Duke Michael, accompanied by General Tolstoy, Col. Olgaroff, Baron Tettenborn, Dr. Wylie, and Captain Meynell, R.N., M.P., arrived at Mivart's from Wilton House, where the Grand Duke has been on a visit to the Countess of Pembroke.

The Grand Duke Michael visited and inspected St. Paul's Cathedral yesterday. His highness was attended by the noblemen and gentlemen of his suite, and also by Captain Meynell, groom in waiting on her Majesty. The Grand Duke passed a considerable time in the sacred edifice, and afterwards honoured the establishment of Messrs. Everington with a visit. The Grand Duke paid a visit to the Duchess of Gloucester, and also visited the Duke of Cambridge.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—Letters just received from Florence state that on the 17th inst. the Hon. Humble Dudley Ward and Miss Eleanor L. Hawkes, third daughter of Mr. Thomas Hawkes, M.P. for Dudley, were married at the residence of the British Ambassador there by the Rev. G. Robins; and that after an elegant *dejeuner* given by the fair bride's father the happy pair started for Pisa, en route for Rome with the intention of spending the winter in Italy.

ACCIDENT TO CAPTAIN BERKELEY. R.N., M.P.—We regret to state that an accident of a rather serious nature occurred to Captain Berkeley on Monday last. He was following the hounds at Redwood, in the Berkeley country, and his horse getting entangled in a drain, threw his rider, and then trampled on him. The gallant Captain was removed, much injured in the neck and shoulder, to Berkeley Castle, the seat of his brother, Earl Fitzhardinge, where he is understood to be going on favourably.

STATE OF WALES.—COMMISSION OF INQUIRY.—This most important commission, appointed for a full inquiry into the causes of the discontent and outrages in South Wales, was opened on Wednesday last, in the Town-hall, Carmarthen, the proceedings at which, as far as they are known to the public, have excited very considerable interest. The opening address of the Right Hon. Thomas Frankland Lewis, the chief commissioner, is pronounced by every one by whom it is canvassed, to be what it really was—a calm and dispassionate piece of oratory, abounding in kindly expressions, and displaying the utmost anxiety on the part of the commissioners to enter into the fullest possible inquiry as to every grievance which has been alleged as a cause of the late and present disturbances.

CARDIFF SPECIAL COMMISSION.—CARDIFF, Friday Evening.—The learned judges took their seats on the bench at nine o'clock this morning, and immediately afterwards the prisoner, John Hughes, was arraigned at the bar for having unlawfully, riotously, and tumultuously assembled with other persons to the disturbance of the public peace, and feloniously, unlawfully, and with force begun to demolish the dwelling-house of one William Lewis, at the parish of Llandilofabont. The prisoner (who appeared at the bar with his arm in a sling) pleaded not guilty. The Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, Mr. Chilton, Q.C., Mr. J. Evans, Q.C., and Mr. E. V. Williams appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. M. D. Hill, Q.C., and Mr. W. Chambers for the prisoner.—Mr. Hill, on behalf of the prisoner, challenged the array of the jury panel, as not having been chosen indifferently and impartially by the Sheriff, but the objection was overruled. The Attorney-General then proceeded to state the case for the prosecution, which had not concluded when our express left.

A general court-martial assembled on Thursday last, on board the Ocean, at Sheerness, for the trial of Nathan Nudick, a private of the Chatham division of

the Royal Marines, for desertion and other bad conduct: the prisoner had been two years in the service, and it was a second offence. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge, and the Court sentenced him to four months' treadmill and to receive four dozen lashes on board. Captain Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, G.C.B., was a member of the court.

DEVONPORT, Friday.—Her Majesty's ship *Caledonia*, of 108 guns, was nearly lost a few days ago in a squall. Her three tiers of guns were in the water, on her beam ends, but fortunately she righted. Had her guns not been well braced she would have shared the same fate which befel the *Royal George* at Spithead.

LOSS OF THE ATALANTA PRUSSIAN SHIP.—Extract of a letter from Ramsgate, dated Oct. 26, 1843:—"It has been reported this morning that the Prussian ship *Atalanta*, which was abandoned by the crew on the 24th instant in a sinking state, has been seen about twelve miles from the North Foreland, drifting and water-logged, that headland bearing about N.W. by W.; and as this wreck may be much in the course of your over sea packets, &c., I lose no time in acquainting you with the fact."

MR. W. FARREN.—It is true that after the play, on Tuesday last, there was a threatening of a seizure of a paralytic character, but not at all equal in severity to that which occurred to Mr. Farren upwards of twenty years ago.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S COURT, OCT. 27.—**RANGER V. THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.**—The Vice-Chancellor yesterday gave judgment in this case, the facts and arguments of which have been reported. His Honour said that the judgment on the hearing must proceed on the same grounds as those on which the late Lord Chancellor had decided the demurrer: the questions which he had pointed out as to be decided on the hearing, must now be decided. It might turn out that the plaintiff had been, if not over paid, at least fully paid, as the defendants stated in their answer; but there was no proof of that fact. His Honour having recapitulated the facts of the case, proceeded to observe, that if the plaintiff alleged fraud, he was bound to prove it; but upon reference to the specifications of the work to be done, given by the defendants, he found expressions used which negatived the allegations of fraud. He had also entered into the contracts voluntarily, and after having entered into the first, he made a second, and then a third, each after some months, and so great was his appetite for contracts that he had made tenders for others. His Honour having also referred to the terms in which the bill was couched, said that the result was, that except as to the account, including the inquiry with regard to the masonry, the bill must be dismissed with costs; the plaintiff being, as he had already observed, at liberty to proceed at law to recover compensation for the grievances of which he complained. All questions as to the costs of any further decree must be reserved.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.—**THE ALLEGED SLAVE TRADING CASE.**—The trial of *M. Pedro de Zulueta*, on a charge of having maimed, equipped, and employed a vessel called the *Augusta*, to trade in slaves, commenced on Friday morning.—Mr. Kelly made application to the court to allow the defendant to sit by the side of his counsel, on the ground that he was a Spaniard, and that he would have to communicate with them in reference to Spanish documents which would be used in the case.—Mr. Justice Maule, after consulting the precedents, refused the application, and said the court could not make any distinction with regard to persons.—Mr. Zulueta then went into the dock. When he was called upon to plead he said firmly, "I am not guilty;" and when asked if he wished his jury to be composed of half foreigners, he replied, "I have no wish for anything of the kind; I wish my case to be in the hands of Englishmen and nobody else."—The case then proceeded.

SATURDAY.—The case was resumed at the sitting of the court this morning. A number of witnesses were examined, the effect of whose evidence only went to prove the nature of the fittings of the ship, and that its destination was a place in which the slave trade was carried on exclusively.—Mr. Kelly rose, and submitted to their lordships the question whether there was any case to go to the jury? The evidence simply amounted to this: "I am a member of the house of Zulueta and Co. (that firm including myself), and did purchase this vessel, and cause it to be despatched with certain goods on board—the goods being consigned to Martinez and Co.; but as for the purpose for which that was done I know nothing." The learned counsel contended, at some length, that there was no evidence to show that the prisoner had any knowledge whatever of the purpose for which the ship and the goods were to be used, and that if it were to be so argued, and allowed to go to a jury, no mercantile house could ship goods without being liable to such an indictment.—Mr. Justice Maule (after a consultation with Mr. Justice Wightman) decided that the case ought to go to the jury.—Mr. Kelly then proceeded to take objections to the form of the indictment.

OBTAINING MONEY UNDER FALSE PRETENCES.—*James Lester*, a respectable-looking and middle-aged man, was acquitted on four separate indictments for obtaining money under false pretences, but found guilty on the fifth, and sentenced to seven years' transportation.

ROBBING A LAUNDRESS.—*Ann Morris*, aged 39, was convicted of stealing several handkerchiefs, of some considerable value, the property of a laundress, named Flannagan. There was another indictment against her, and she was transported for seven years.

AWFUL DEPRAVITY.—*Joseph Faber*, a diminutive youth, was indicted for stealing copper coins of the value of FIVEPENCE, the property of Eliza Gwillim. The prisoner was convicted on clear evidence, and it was then made apparent why the magistrate (Mr. Bingham) sent him for trial on such a trivial charge. The prisoner was convicted of housebreaking in the above Court, April, 1842, but on account of his youth he was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment in lieu of transportation. The Common Sergeant sentenced him to 7 years' transportation.

POLICE.—**MANSION HOUSE.**—**ALDERMAN GIBBS AND THE PARISH OF WALBROOK.**—On Friday, immediately as the Lord Mayor took his seat, Mr. Crosbie, a solicitor, who was accompanied by a great number of the parishioners of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, applied for a summons against Mr. Alderman Gibbs, as churchwarden of the above parish, for refusing to allow Mr. W. Frederick Rock to inspect his (Alderman Gibbs's) accounts. The Lord Mayor: Under what authority do you ground your application?—Mr. Crosbie: Under the act of the 17th Geo. II., cap. 38, sec. 1. Mr. Rock has tendered the sum therein mentioned, but still the alderman refuses to show the accounts, although repeated applications have been made for that purpose.—The Lord Mayor (after looking at the Act of Parliament): I think it better to state at once that at half-past ten o'clock this morning Alderman Gibbs waited upon me with a book, which, he stated, contained an account of his disbursements for the last eighteen years, and which I signed, he having made oath of their correctness; at the same time, I cannot vouch for the same being correct. One thing, however, is certain, that Alderman Gibbs must now stand or fall by such statement. I am anxious to do my duty to the parishioners, and if you now demand a copy of the accounts which I signed, and they are refused, I will grant a summons against Alderman Gibbs—you had better apply to him at once. Mr. Crosbie having thanked his lordship, retired. Mr. Howett, who was one of the deputations appointed by the recent vestry, immediately waited upon Alderman Gibbs, at his residence in Walbrook, and was informed that the accounts were now being copied, and the moment they were finished one should be sent to Mr. Rock. And thus for the present rests this long pending question, which will be speedily brought to a close.

THE ATTEMPTED SUICIDE OF A SOLDIER AT LONDON BRIDGE.—*Hugh Briant*, late a soldier belonging to the Royal Artillery, and who attempted suicide at London Bridge, last week, was ordered to be conveyed to his parish, Newry, Ireland, pursuant to his own request.

Police Constable Evans, 541, of the City Police, was committed to Bridewell for one month with hard labour, for being found rolling drunk on the previous night on the steps of the Surrey-side of London Bridge, whilst on duty. He had a very narrow escape of being drowned.

SATURDAY.—**DOING A COUNTRYMAN AT A MOCK-AUCTION.**—*John Brown*, a countryman, appeared before the Lord Mayor to receive back the sum of £6 9s., the amount paid by him for articles which he purchased on the previous afternoon at Levy's auction-room in Cheapside. They consisted of a watch, work-box, dressing-case, knives and forks, small looking-glass, &c. &c., and their production caused great laughter. It appeared that John Brown was informed that the watch alone was worth five guineas, it being made by one of the first makers in London. They were, however, obliged to sell all off at a tremendous sacrifice, as there was a distress in the house for rent. (Laughter.) They were intended for his brother in the country, who was just married.—The Lord Mayor: I suppose you thought you had got an excellent bargain, Mr. Brown. (Laughter.) You had better take care when you enter an auction-room again, otherwise the moment you open your mouth the auctioneer will jump down your throat. (Roars of laughter.) Now, Mr. John Brown, take care of your money; you deserve to have lost it for being so foolish. (Laughter.)

THE DUKE OF NORMANDY.—A French gentleman, who accompanied a solicitor a short time ago, to state to the Lord Mayor the very distressed condition of the Duke of Normandy, his wife, and family, and obtained a sovereign from the poor box, yesterday attended and returned thanks for various subscriptions which had been received for their use through the reports which appeared in the public press the amount is upwards of £15.

THE ATTEMPTED SUICIDE IN THE CELL AT BOW-STREET.—The young man named Marsal, who was charged with embezzling several sums of money, the property of his master, and who made a most desperate attempt on his life, by cutting his throat in the station-house in Bow-street, on Saturday last, an account of which appeared in the ILLUSTRATED NEWS of last week, is somewhat better; and although in a precarious state, hopes are entertained of his ultimate recovery.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.—We have received the Paris papers of Thursday. The *Réforme* mentions a report current at Torton's on Wednesday evening that the Duke and Duchess de Nemours were to leave for London on the 10th of November. "This journey," it adds, "appears to be connected with the affairs of Ireland. The rumour, which was gaining credit, gave rise to many conjectures." "It is difficult to conceive," says a correspondent, "what connexion there can be between the visit of the royal Duke and the state of Ireland. It is more probable that it is connected with, and resorted to, to counteract the effect of the presence of the Duke de Bordeaux in Great Britain, even though the visit of the latter be (as well informed persons contend it is) a *quædā-pens* (snare), to which he has been urged by secret agents of some party or other, but who and which I have not been able to learn."

Our accounts from Madrid are of the 18th, when the verification of the members was in progress. On that day sixty-two deputies had been admitted and sworn in. Reports on the elections of fifty others were ready. The whole of the preliminary proceedings will be completed in a few days. This extraordinary haste has excited considerable disapprobation on all sides.

The Austrian troops have, it is said, marched into the Pope's territories of Bologna, to the number of 4,000, under the command of Count Radetzky.

The latest accounts from Natal are to the 1st August, when Mr. Cleete, the Commissioner, still remained at the port. There seemed to be very little communication with the interior. Upon the state of this colony, one party writing there observes, that the farmers are worse than ever, and that the place will turn out a second Canada.

The Madrid journals of the 19th instant have come to hand. It was resolved

at the Grand Council held on the preceding day, that the majority of the Queen should be the object of a special communication to the Cortes. The creditors of the state and capitalists of Madrid approved, on the 19th, the petition against the Salamanca contract, drawn up by M. Escorial. Tranquillity everywhere prevailed, except at Barcelona. The fire of the batteries of Fort Montjuich and of the citadel continued to cover the barricades of the insurgents, which answered vigorously. On the 22nd the cannonade was very keen on both sides. The insurgents appeared to be well provided with ammunition and provisions.

THE UNITED STATES.—**LIVERPOOL, Saturday Morning.**—At a late hour last night the packet-ship *George Washington*, Captain Burrows, arrived at this port, bringing New York papers to the 9th instant, seven days later than those received by the Cambridge. The royal mail-steamers *Acadia*, which sailed hence on the 19th September, reached Boston on the 3rd of October; and the *Great Western*, which sailed hence on the 23rd, reached New York on the 7th.

The news contained in the papers now before us is meagre, and, generally speaking, unimportant. On the 6th instant the New York Stock Market was struck with a complete panic, for which no adequate reason could be assigned. The excitement was continued on the 7th and 8th, and many failures had taken place among the "small fry," but prices had not receded any further.

The general state of business is described as having been good, and the condition of the market in general is thus described in the paper quoted:—

STATE INDEBTEDNESS.—John A. Parker, jun., who recently visited Europe with the view of interesting the creditors of the several States in an attempt to sue them for debt in the United States Courts, has issued a circular with the view of establishing a "United States agency for public stock," the object of which is stated to be to collect and pay over the interest on the stock, and to assist the States "in restoring their credit." Mr. Parker is very persevering in his endeavours, and means to make the States pay, if possible, either singly or by general average.—*New York Herald.*

The worst occurrence recorded is from a New Orleans paper. There were no passengers on board, or the sacrifice of life would have been more terrific than it appears to have been:—"The steamer *Clipper*, one of our Bayou Sara packets, under the command of Captain Laurent, burst her boilers on the 19th inst., about noon, as she was backing out from Bayou Sara, to proceed to Tonica. At the explosion the boat broke in two, and sunk immediately. The boilers and part of the cabin were blown away entirely. We have been unable to learn the exact number of lives lost by this sad disaster, but of the whole crew (supposed to be 40) only 9 escaped—Captain Laurent and the pilot, Mr. Jordan, uninjured, and seven scalded. There were no passengers on board."

ROYAL VISITS TO THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

VISIT OF ELIZABETH, IN 1564.

Notice was given, through Sir William Cecil, the Chancellor, of her Majesty's intention to visit the university, during the 8th, 9th, and 10th of August, 1564, and preparations for her reception were made accordingly. The Chancellor arrived on the 4th, and her Majesty herself on the 5th, everything being in perfect readiness, and the whole university assembled at King's College, and lined the road from Queen's College to King's College church (chapel) west door, kneeling as she passed, and crying *Vivat Regina*, the road being strewn with sand and rushes. As soon as the Queen entered the college the doors were shut, and none suffered to enter.

The Queen visited the chapel of King's college at evening service. In the evening, plays were enacted before her Majesty, "by certain selected persons chosen out of all the colleges in the town;" and when these were ended, her Majesty departed to her lodging, about twelve o'clock, in such order as she came. "Upon Monday, at eight of the clock, the university bell did sound unto the ordinary lectures."

"At nine o'clock was a disputation in art, at the Schools."

"The Queen had the questions delivered unto her. When the Respondent had ended his oration, four Masters of Arts (standing near her stage and looking westward) replied. As soon as this disputation was ended began the art of physick. First the Proctors willed the Disputers to propound the questions. Then Dr. Caius, as ancient in the faculty, moved the questions. And then the Respondent made his position."

"The Questions were of one of her own physicians, Doctor of this University, named Dr. Hycke determined. With whom her Majesty merrily jested, when he desired license of her Grace."

"After he had ended his oration, being about seven a clock, her Highness very merrily departed to her palace. And, about nine of the clock, came, as the night before, to a play called *Dido*; which was exhibited and played by and at the charges of the Company at the King's College. And from thence to her lodging."

"Tuesday, the eighth of August. At night, about the accustomed hour, and in the same manner, her Highness came to the play called *Ezechias*, in English which was played by the King's College, and the charges thereof by them born And then her Majesty went to her rest."

"This day also order was taken, that her Majesty should remain here one day longer than at the first it was appointed. For her jests were to depart upon the Wednesday. And a saying was if provision of beer and ale could have been made, her Grace would have remained till Friday; her Highness was so well pleased with all things."

"Wednesday the ninth of August, after the ordinary lectures and disputations were done, about six of the clock in the morning, the Queen's Majesty took her Progress about to the Colleges riding in state roayl; all the Lords and Gentlemen riding before her Grace; and all the Ladies following on horseback. The Bedells waited upon her Highness, and in the same manner and order as on Sunday before."

She received various presents at the colleges, as books, gloves, comfits, &c. &c., and was, at each, received with an oration in Greek or Latin, to which she replied in the same language, and so returned to her lodgings. At three, the disputations took place as before, and at the conclusion, her Majesty made a Latin oration, which was much applauded.

As a great deal of public curiosity has been recently excited respecting this production, we venture to think that, for three reasons, it may be deemed well worthy of a place in this brief sketch of the royal progress—first, it is a very choice and interesting document, appearing only in two or three rarely-consulted old records; secondly, it contains sound advice for all whom it may concern, and for all time; thirdly, it is short and to the point, and therefore the better adapted for newspaper quotation. There is another reason for its authentic publication at this moment, and it is this—that it has been just published at Cambridge; but fancy—with alterations. The oration which we transcribe is not any learned and fastidious emendator's version, but Queen Elizabeth's own Latin, and very decent Latin it is, and in some parts very elegant. We stick to old Fuller, and in doing so we are not likely to go far astray:—

"Etsi feminilis iste meus pudor, subditi fidelissimi et Academia charissima, in tanta doctorum turba illaboratum hunc sermonem et orationem me narrare apud vos impedit; tamen nobilium meorum intercessus, et erga Academiam benevolentia me aliqua proferre invitat. Duobus ad hanc rem stimulus moveor. Primum est bonarum litterarum propagatio; alter est vestra omnium expectatio. Quod ad propagationem spectat, unum illud apud Demosthenem memini: 'Superiorum verba apud inferiores librorum locum habent, et Principum dicta legum auctoritatem apud subditos retinent.' Hoc igitur vos omnes in memoria tenere velim—quod semita nulla prestantior est, sive ad bona Fortune acquirenda, sive ad Principum gratiam conciliandam, quam graviter (ut cæpisti) studiis vestris exhibeatis operam: quod ut faciatis vos omnes oro obsecroque. De secundo stimulo, vestra nimirum expectatione, hoc unum dico, me nihil libenter pretermittam esse, quod vestre de me anime benevolæ concipiunt cogitationes. Jam ad Academiam venio. Tempore ante meridianum vili ego ædificia vestra, sumptuosa a meis majoribus clarissimis Principibus litterarum causa extracta, et inter videndum dolor artus meos occupavit, atque a mentis suspiria quæ Alexandrum quondam tenuisse feruntur; qui cum legisset multa a Principibus monumenta, conversus ad familiarem, seu potius ad consiliarium, multum doluit se nihil tale fecisse. Hæc tamen vulgaris sententia me aliquantum recreavit, quæ etsi non auferre, tamen minuire potest dolorem. Quæ quidem sententia hæc est—

"Romam non uno edificatum fuisse dicit."

Tamen non est ita senilis mea ætas, nec tamdiu fui ex quo regnare coepi, quin anæ reditorem debiti nature (si non nimis cito Atropos lineam vite mee amputaverit aliquod opus faciam; et quamdiu vita hæc agit atque nunquam a proposito deflectam. Et si contingat (quam cito futurum sit, nescio) me mori oportere prius quam hoc ipsum quod pollicor complere possim, aliquod tamen egregium opus post mortem relinquam, quo et memoria in posterum celebris fiat, et alius exitum exemplo meo, et vos omnes alacriores faciam ad studia vestra. Sed jam videtis quantum intersit inter doctrinam lectam et disciplinam animo non retentam. Quorum alterius sunt complures satis sufficientes testes; alterius autem vos omnes nimis quidem inconsiderate testes hoc tempore effecti, quæ meo barbaro orationis genere tamdiu doctes vestras aures detinuerim. Dixi!"

As no translation of this now celebrated speech accompanies it in the ancient records, and as such may prove acceptable to the majority of our fair readers who must feel naturally interested concerning such a highly creditable production from one of their own sex, and a queen, we beg to present them with one which they will find in the article on our first page.

On Wednesday, the day of her Latin oration, her Majesty had exerted herself very much, and declined witnessing a Latin tragedy in the evening.

Next morning, Thursday, Aug. 10, at nine o'clock, the Queen took her departure for the Bishop of Ely's at Stanton, where she dined, proceeding afterwards to Hinchinbrook for the night.

The University of Cambridge was again honoured during the next reign by the presence of the Sovereign, in the person of the shrewd but eccentric James the First.

VISIT OF QUEEN ANNE IN 1705.

Her Majesty was passing the month of April, 1705, at the royal residence at Newmarket, went over on the 16th, accompanied by her husband and her whole court, to visit the University of Cambridge. The royal party, after attending evening service at the magnificent chapel of King's college, took leave of the university, and returned the same night to Newmarket.

VISIT OF GEORGE THE FIRST IN 1717.

His Majesty, in imitation of his predecessors, visited Newmarket with his court. The Vice-Chancellor, Heads, and other members of the university went over to invite him to honour Cambridge with his presence. The Sovereign gave them a gracious reception, and promised to visit the university on Sunday, the 6th of October, and by this short notice precluded, as far as possible, all expensive preparations. Upon the present occasion, a list was prepared, comprising 27 noblemen and others in the King's suite, who were to be made Doctors of Laws, and 32 of the most distinguished members of the university, on whom the degree of Doctor of Divinity was to be conferred.

The next and the last of our English Monarchs, now no more, who honoured Cambridge with a visit, was George the Second, in 1728.



FIG. SENATE HOUSE.



THE great curiosity excited by the allusions which our morning contemporaries have made to the visit of Queen Elizabeth to the university, of Cambridge induces us to think that a brief account, condensed from the most authentic records, at this moment of visitation to the same classic and time-honoured seat of learning and piety by our present gracious Queen, will not prove unacceptable to our readers; and it will accordingly be found in a previous page. We now proceed to the details of the visit of her Majesty Queen Victoria:—

THE ROYAL PROGRESS.

On Wednesday morning at precisely 20 minutes before 8 o'clock, Her Majesty entered a pony carriage and four, and left the Quadrangle of Windsor Castle for the railway station at Slough. In the carriage with Her Majesty were his Royal Highness Prince Albert and their Serene Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Hohenlohe Langenburg.

In the second carriage were the Countess of Mount-Edgcomb, (the Lady in Waiting on her Majesty) and the Hon. Eleanor Stanley (the Maid of Honour in attendance upon the Queen).

Earl Delawarr (the Lord Chamberlain), who arrived at the Castle on Tuesday evening; Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Charles Grey, Equerry in Waiting on Her Majesty; Colonel Bouverie, Equerry in Waiting on the Prince; and Mr. G. E. Anson, his Royal Highness's Private Secretary, followed in a third pony carriage and four.

Her Majesty was escorted to Slough by a detachment of the 1st Regiment of Life Guards, under the command of Sir Charles Kent.

Upon Her Majesty alighting from the royal carriage at Slough, the Queen and his Royal Highness were received by Mr. C. Russell, M.P., the chairman of the Board of Directors of the Great Western

Railway Company; Mr. Saunders, the Secretary; and Mr. Brunel, the engineer in chief. The usual preparations were made at the station for the accommodation of Her Majesty and the Prince Consort. The platform between the Queen's reception-chamber and the state carriage was covered with scarlet drugget, and over that was a splendid crimson velvet carpet embroidered with *fleur-de-lis*.

The engine attached to the state carriage was driven by Mr. Brunel, who was accompanied by Mr. Gooch, the chief superintendent of the locomotive department.

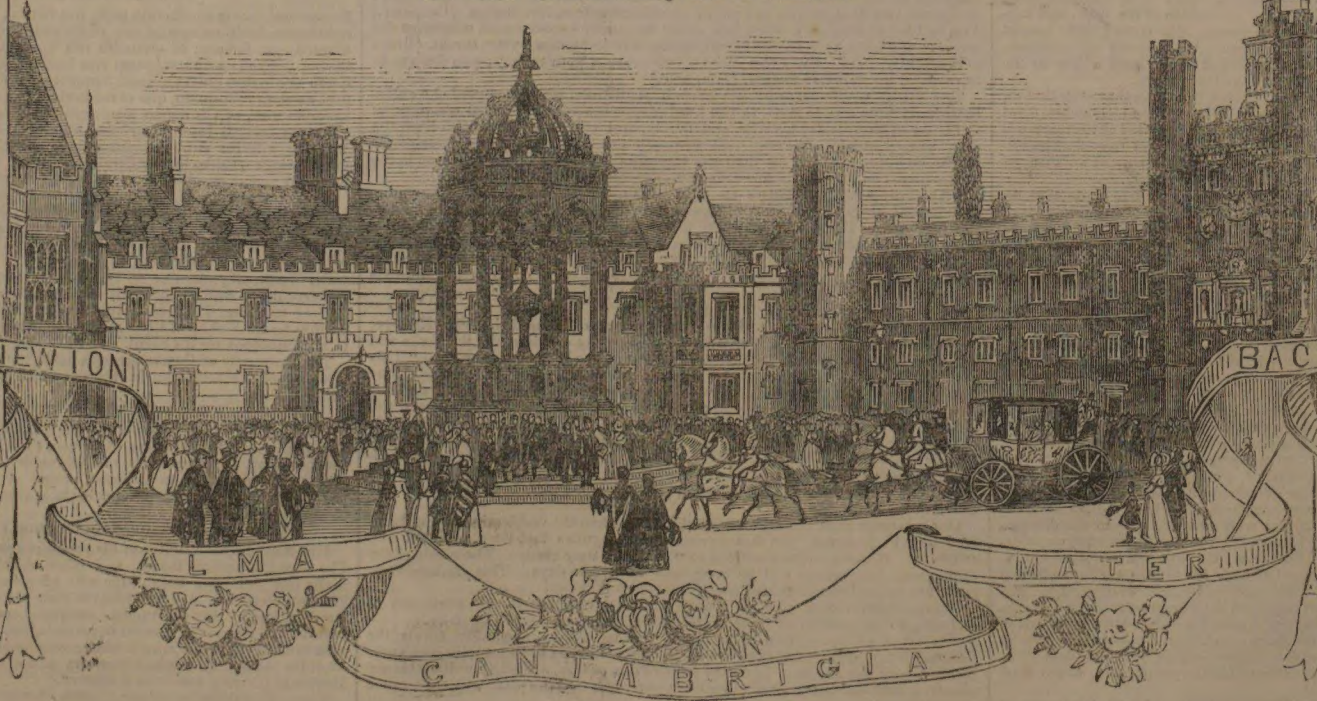
At the time of Her Majesty's departure from Slough the weather, which had been exceedingly gloomy and wet during the early part of the morning, suddenly cleared up, and by the time of her arrival at Paddington there was every appearance of a favourable day.

From the Paddington terminus of the Great Western Railway the royal cortege, escorted by a detachment of the Life Guards, proceeded at a very rapid rate across the Regent's Park, and through Camden-town, towards the direct road to Cambridge. It consisted of three of the royal carriages and four, with outriders. Owing to the uncertainty in which the public were as to the exact route which her Majesty would take at this part of her journey, no time had been afforded for any such preparations as were made at the chief towns and all along the road, from the near neighbourhood of the metropolis to Cambridge; but the inhabitants of the suburbs through which the royal party passed, pressed out in crowds to welcome her Majesty, and cheered her heartily, especially in the more populous parts.

The first place at which relays of horses had been provided was the Manor-house, in the neighbourhood of Tottenham, and at a distance of six miles from town.

The road out of town in this direction is remarkable for the evidences it affords of the opulence of its inhabitants. The wayside is studded with the residences of persons who are evidently well to do in the world. Along this line her Majesty and suite passed at a rapid pace, but not so rapidly as to prevent her from receiving the cheers and affectionate congratulations of the inhabitants as she passed along. Of course, it is needless to say that there was not a living soul in the place who was not on the *qui vive* to behold the Queen; not a window was unoccupied,

THE GREAT QUADRANGLE, TRINITY COLLEGE.

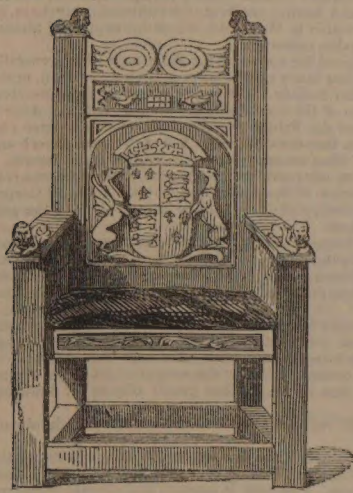




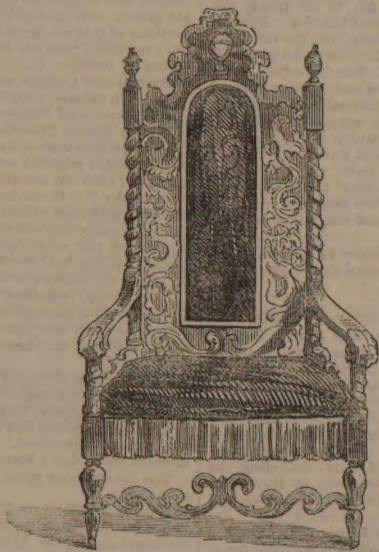
GRAND TRIUMPHAL ARCH, CAMBRIDGE.

nor any available point for viewing the royal party unappropriated. Many vehicles belonging to the neighbouring gentry—and in this part of the neighbourhood of London there is scarcely a person of standing who does not keep something of the kind—were drawn up on the roadside as her Majesty passed, while others endeavoured, with more or less success, to keep up with the *cortège*. In the town of Tottenham, throughout the whole distance of the road, flags and banners were flying. At the Tottenham-cross a large quantity of evergreens were

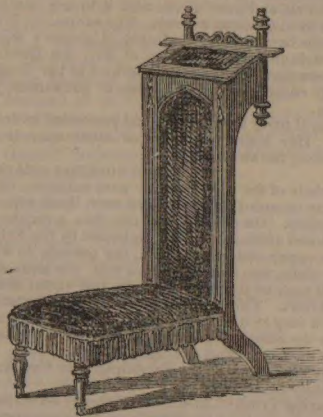
hung, and a very elegant triumphal arch, formed in festoons of laurel and other evergreens, across the road. Fronting the White Hart was another triumphal arch of evergreens. There were several private carriages on the sides of the road, and crowds of persons on the footpaths, by whom the Queen was repeatedly cheered. Over the Angel-bridge, Edmonton, the Union Jack, and other flags were displayed, and the bridge was covered with evergreens. The Royal *cortège* reached the New Inn, Waltham-cross, about ten o'clock, where there was a relay



THE QUEEN'S CHAIR.



PRINCE ALBERT'S CHAIR.



FALDSTOOL.

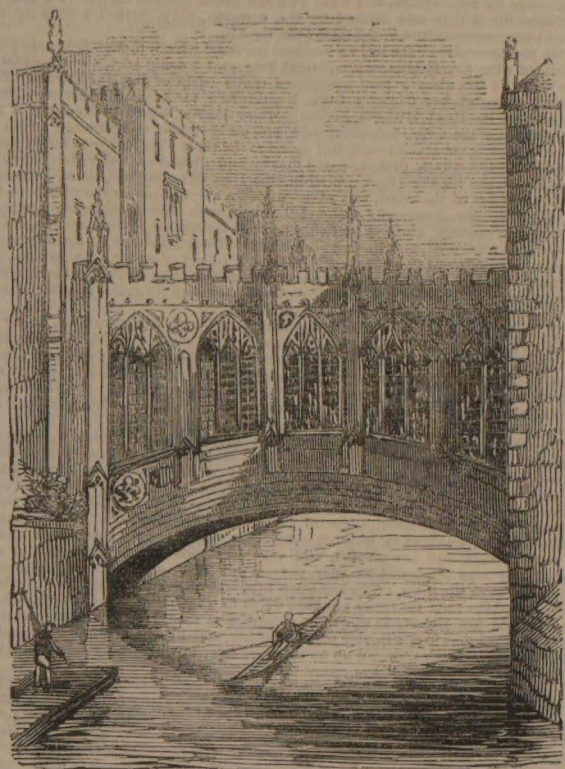
of horses ready, and they were soon placed in the Royal carriage. In front of the New Inn was a large Royal standard, and an arch was formed of laurel and other evergreens, sufficiently large entirely to cover the Royal carriage, which remained under it while the horses were changed. Here her Majesty had presented to her a book, containing the history of Waltham-cross, which was graciously received. At this point the Life Guards were relieved by an escort of the 13th Light Dragoons. On leaving the New Inn, the postboys were directed, on passing "the

Waltham cross," to go slowly, in order that her Majesty might have a view of that ancient monument, erected to the memory of Queen Eleanor, but owing to this not being placed in an open and exposed spot, the carriage was taken on some distance before it was seen. The postboys twice attempted to turn back, but were impeded by the great body of persons collected, when the *cortège* proceeded on its journey. The "Cross" was decorated with the Royal Standard and a variety of evergreens. There were other displays of loyalty in the town, and a

the turnpike, which divides the counties of Hertford and Middlesex, were two splendid Royal banners. The scene at Waltham Cross is represented upon our first page.

From Waltham-cross the Royal *cortège* passed on at the rate of 14 miles an hour towards Ware.

At many points along the route the country people had assembled in great numbers to welcome her Majesty, and they greeted her with loud and hearty cheers—marks of genuine unsophisticated affection. At many of the cottages by the wayside the humble inhabitants had procured green boughs to deck their habitations in honour of the Queen. Her Majesty seemed pleased with these marks of attention.



THE NEW BRIDGE, ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

As the royal *cortège* entered Ware that place presented a very animated appearance. The good people of the town (or village) had made every preparation which their facilities allowed in order to welcome her Majesty. At the entrance to the town, just where the road winds round to the right, a triumphal arch had been erected, covered with evergreens, which presented a very pretty appearance. In front of this arch, facing the London road, a large crowd had assembled, who shouted a welcome as soon as the royal carriages with their escort appeared in sight. As her Majesty passed through this arch the cheering from a vast crowd of people, who thronged the road and lined the streets, was most enthusiastic. The whole population of the place seemed to have poured into the streets, and the windows, which were adorned with flags, green boughs, and many devices, were lined with anxious spectators. About the middle of the town there was another arch of the same kind, and again another at the other end on the road to Cambridge. There were also two other arches in the centre of the town, apparently erected by private individuals. Many of the houses were decorated with evergreens and flags, and the ladies at the windows waved their handkerchiefs most enthusiastically.

At Ware the escort of the 13th Light Dragoons which had accompanied her Majesty from Waltham-cross returned, and she was attended onwards by a party of the Scots Greys, under the command of Cornet Sir George Hampson, Bart.

From the Bull at Ware to the Bell at Buntingford the distance is 10 miles. At the latter place much preparation had been made. There were no less than three triumphal arches here also—one across the road at the bridge over the river Lea at the entrance of the town; another across from the Bell Inn to the Grammar-school, opposite; and a third at the other end of Buntingford on the road to Royston. In front of the centre arch the boys of the Grammar-school, attended by the master of that school, the Rev. Mr. Bishop, were ranged in rows by the wayside. They cheered to the top of their little voices, and waved small flags of red, and white, and blue, as she stopped at the Bell Inn (the posting-house), where she changed horses and alighted for a few minutes. As there had been no notice



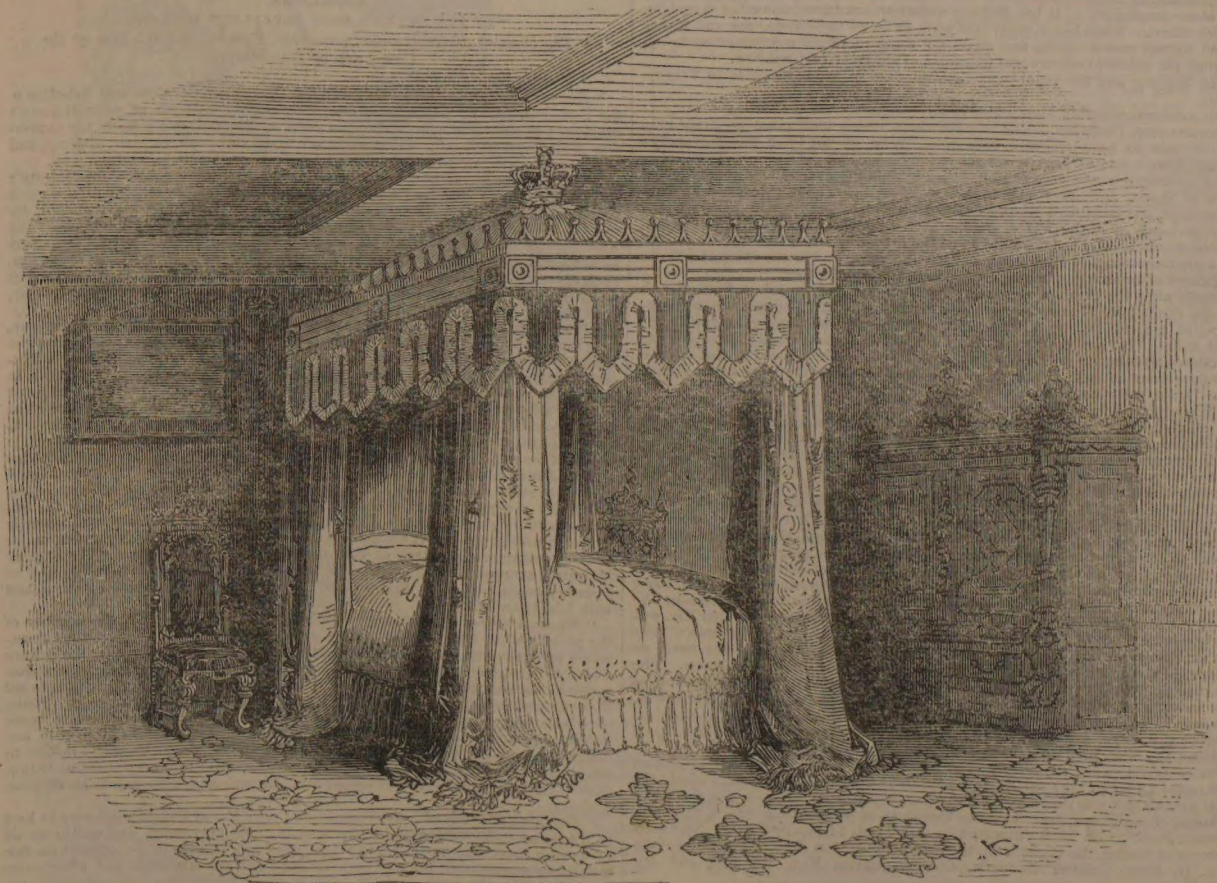
THE NEW BRIDGE, ST. JOHN'S—INTERIOR.

of her intention to alight no special preparation had been made. A band had been provided to welcome her Majesty, which they did by playing the national anthem in very creditable style. The inhabitants of Buntingford mustered in crowds to see the Queen, and cheered her most lustily.

At this place, in addition to the arches erected by the townspeople, another was erected across the street, from the St. George and Dragon Hotel, by no less important a body than the "Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of the Manchester Unity, Earl of Durham Lodge." Across the road, suspended from the arch, was a large flag, bearing the words "The Odd Fellows welcome to Queen Victoria and Prince Albert." Not content with this private and special demonstration of loyalty, the same body of "odd" fellows formed themselves in line on either side of the road opposite the Bell, where her Majesty changed horses, and cheered the Queen very heartily, an ebullition of enthusiasm which was very graciously acknowledged. There was scarcely a house in the town of Buntingford that was not decorated with boughs, and many had flags. Here also, besides the usual force of the A division which attends the Queen on her excursions, there was a strong body of the Herts constabulary force, under the superintendence of Inspector Bryant, by whose excellent arrangements the utmost order and decorum were preserved. Shortly before ten o'clock a body of the A division of police arrived by a special coach. They had come by train in the morning, and were to proceed to the Earl of Hardwicke's, at Wimpole, to stay there while her Majesty remained.

From Buntingford to Royston another detachment of the Scots Greys, under the command of Cornet Pilgrim, escorted her Majesty, the other detachment remaining at Buntingford.

From Buntingford also, a troop of the Herts County Yeomanry, commanded by Captain Heathcote, followed her Majesty on the road to Royston. Her Majesty's horses had been ordered at Buntingford for half-past 11 o'clock



THE NEW STATE BED

harm, and long to preserve your Majesty for the benefit and happiness of these realms."

The following was her Majesty's gracious reply to the address from the university:—

"I receive with peculiar satisfaction, on the occasion of my visit to the university, this dutiful and affectionate expression of your attachment and loyalty. I am deeply sensible of the benefits which your exertions in the cause of religion and learning have conferred upon my people, and the university may, on all occasions, depend upon my continued favour and encouragement."

"TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT.
The humble Addresses of the Vice-Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Cambridge."

"May it please Your Royal Highness,
We, her Majesty's dutiful subjects, the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Cambridge, beg leave to avail ourselves of the opportunity now given us, of tendering to your Royal Highness the expression of our profound respect, and of welcoming, with our most cordial wishes, your Royal Highness's appearance within the walls of the university: an event which, is a source of satisfaction and joy to every member of our body."

"The intimate ties which connect your Royal Highness with the happiness of our beloved Queen, and the future prosperity of the Nation, cannot but call forth our most lively desires and earnest prayers for your Royal Highness's welfare, with which your Royal Highness's virtues and high endowments lead us to combine a cordial and respectful feeling towards your Royal Highness's person."

"We are persuaded that your Highness's known regard for religion, learning, and science, will make your Royal Highness receive with kind condescension the salutations of a body which has these great objects for its special ends. Your Royal Highness, educated in a distinguished university of your native land, will not fail to feel a lively concern in the academical establishments of this, your Royal Highness's adopted country; and, connected as your Royal Highness is, by the most endearing ties, and by the relations belonging to your exalted position, with the institutions of England, your Royal Highness, we are persuaded, visits one of the ancient universities of the land with a strong interest, arising both from the place which it occupies in the history of the country, and its importance in the social fabric of the empire."

"We trust that the attention which in this university has been bestowed upon divine and human learning, has been such, that we are not unworthy of some portion of the sympathy which your Royal Highness feels in the cultivation of such pursuits; and we rejoice that the delight and gratitude excited by the visit of our gracious Sovereign, are combined with the privilege of coming under the personal notice of your Royal Highness, her Majesty's illustrious consort."

"It is our earnest wish and prayer that your Royal Highness may receive every blessing which Providence can bestow, and may long continue to be a benefit and an ornament to these realms."

The following was his Royal Highness's reply:—

"I receive with peculiar pleasure these assurances of attachment and regard which have been so kindly presented to me on this my first visit with the Queen to this ancient university. My warmest and best wishes will always attend the studies here pursued, and I earnestly trust that the University of Cambridge may long maintain the reputation it has earned, of successfully training enlightened men for the service of the state, and diffusing throughout the country the blessings of a sound and religious education."

The following was the order of precedence in which the university preceded her Majesty through the town on Thursday.

The Bedells. THE CHANCELLOR. The VICE-CHANCELLOR. accompanied by the Registrary. The High Steward. The Commissary. Noblemen. Privy Counsellors. Heads of Colleges. Members of the Caput. Public Orator. Proctors. Doctors in Divinity. Doctors in Civil Law. Doctors in Medicine. Assessor to the Vice-Chancellor. Professors. Scrutators. Taxors. Librarian. Bachelors of Divinity. Masters of Arts, Non Regents. Masters of Arts, Regents.	Bachelors of Law. Bachelors of Medicine. Bachelors of Arts and Undergraduates according to their Colleges, and according to seniority in each College, in this order:— King's College. Trinity College. St. John's College. St. Peter's College. Clare Hall. Pembroke College. Caius College. Trinity Hall. Corpus Christi College. Queen's College. Catharine Hall. Jesus College. Christ's College. Magdalene College. Emmanuel College. Sidney Sussex College. Downing College.
--	---

WIMBORNE HALL, Wednesday Afternoon.—Most extensive preparations, on a scale of princely splendour, are in progress for the reception of the Queen and her august consort, who have accepted an invitation, and will honour the Earl and Countess of Hardwicke with a visit of three days. A distinguished circle, in point of numbers rather circumscribed, has been invited to meet the Queen, who, with Prince Albert, will arrive, by five o'clock, it is said, to-morrow evening from Cambridge to dinner. A ball will be given in celebration of the Royal visit by the Earl and Countess of Hardwicke, on Friday, (not to-morrow evening as erroneously stated), to which the nobility assembled at Cambridge, and most of the aristocracy and gentry of this and the neighbouring counties are invited, and at least 350 persons of rank and distinction are anticipated to grace the fête. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, with the Earl of Hardwicke, Hon. E.G. Anson, and a large party intend to go out on Friday morning several hours shooting. On Saturday morning, shortly

(Continued on page 284.)



THE FASHIONS.

Paris, Rue Chaussée d'Antin, 23rd Oct., 1843.

Mon cher Monsieur,—At no time have I been witness of greater activity amongst our fashionable shopkeepers than now reigns in Paris. Your space will not allow me to enlarge upon the whole of the stuffs which are now exhibited here; I shall, therefore, content myself with giving you a list of those which seem to be most worn by our fair friends. I should say that at this time the principal articles in demand are Scotch plaid cashmeres; such, for instance, as are usually called the Stuart, the Glasgow, and the Black Douglas. The whole of these tissues are much sought after for home negligé dresses or for morning toilettes. For common town dresses, having no pretension to any particular fashion, Pekins de laine, Derval, or Lucrèce, or Victoria, or O'Connell poplins, both worked and with fancy patterns, are much worn, as are also a description of white Pekin, called the Abd el Kader, and the d'Aumale.

As a general observation, I should say the forms most in use are high, not unlike the cold puritan redingote: the backs are gathered, the sleeves plain, and the accessories are composed of simple puffings, of open jockey, and of double biases. Passementerie also continues to play an important part in our fashions, but it is frequently varied, and set off by gold and silver work, and with pearls, bugles, &c. Do not, however, let me forget to remind you that furs and lace are perfectly indispensable adjuncts to almost all our fashionable creations, and it really would appear that the luxury and elegance

which furs and lace confer upon a costume are becoming better understood every succeeding season.

Amongst the various dresses that have struck my fancy, I trust I may be allowed to mention two that appear to me to deserve notice, from their exceedingly good taste and brilliant effect. The first of these was of Spanish grey mohair, trimmed upon the front of the skirt by a row of large silk buttons. The corsage was half high, plain and pointed, with a small pointed pelerine in front, enveloping the shoulder to the spring of the arm, and trimmed all round it with buttons similar to those on the skirt: the sleeves were plain, and furnished with a row of buttons throughout their whole length. The second dress was in green Spanish taffety, shot rose colour, trimmed upon the front of the skirt by three small festooned flounces of green silk, disposed en tablier, very narrow at the point of the corsage, but widening towards the bottom of the skirt, and rounded upon the side where they finish, nearly as far as the half of the breadth. The corsage was plain, high, and pointed, with a triple seam, and having a festooned fall back laid upon the seams of the side, and forming jockeys upon oriental sleeves, which were also trimmed with fall backs, embroidered and lined with green taffety.

As yet you will see, from the tenor of these remarks, that our novelties possess no character of any extraordinary importance. I must therefore recommend you to wait patiently.

HENRIETTE DE B.

THE THEATRES.

DRURY LANE.

On Saturday last Mrs. Alfred Shaw made her first appearance for the season, in the charming part of *Cinderella*, and was greeted, most deservedly, as the first of our English vocalists. We were happy to perceive that she had very nearly, if not quite, recovered from the relaxation of throat which so severely affected her at the Birmingham and Edinburgh Festivals: nothing, even considering the previous exertions, could have been more brilliantly given than the *finale* to the opera—it quite entranced the audience, making them believe she was indebted to the fairy for more gifts than that of the magic slipper. Her performance was truly splendid. The opera was got up creditably, and was followed by the beautiful ballet of "The Peri," which went off with its usual éclat.

COVENT-GARDEN.

This ill-starred (!) establishment has made another close—the *third* season (?) being announced to commence on Monday next, October 30. Now, we do not know what all this means exactly, but we wish Mr. Wallack well, and as there is an old saying that there is luck in the third time, we heartily hope it may be his lot to be more fortunate than he has been up to the present from the commencement of his management.

HAYMARKET.

A new farce-adaptation from the French was produced at this house, on Monday last, entitled "The Railroad Trip," the reception of which was rather equivocal, and ought to have been decided, for even in its original state it is "but a weak invention of that enemy" to our native dramatic exertion—THE FRENCH STAGE!

PRINCESS'S.

On Monday last an English version of Donizetti's, or, more properly, Lablache's, "Don Pasquale," was most successfully produced at this *bûche* of a house—"glorious Paul" in the part of the *Don*. To say that he was equal to the great Neapolitan, would be as unjust to one representative as the other, for, although humour abounds to a great extent respectively in the two, the raciness is not "of the same vintage," and fails to please alike the palates which have been oppositely tickled. Certainly it must be allowed that Lablache's humour is more refined, and frequently becomes elevated to histrionic wit; but there is a breadth and freedom in the drollery of Bedford which lays hold of our risible faculties, frequently before the judgment is appealed to—a kind of taking by storm your "mirth and good humour" that is irresistible. His singing, we regret to say, was not so good as his acting. Madame Eugénia Garcia is much improved, and sang excellently. Allen seemed to be a little out of order. Burdoni was very admirable, and the *quatuor* so pleased the audience that they were obliged, at the termination of the piece, to appear before the curtain. "The Old Guard" followed, in which Prosper and Barnett were, if possible, more exquisite than ever.

STRAND THEATRE.

This pleasant and comfortable little theatre opened last Monday with a company "*plurimi in uno*," in the person of Mr. W. J. Hammond, the *Entrepreneur*, who, *à la* Matthews, contrived *per se* to entertain a numerous auditory for several hours by his humour and versatility.—The idea of personating *Punch*, the popular *Punch*, who is worshipped in all the *Trivia* of the metropolis,

"By old who smile and young who laugh outright,"

is in itself a capital one, and was carried out with great artistical skill by Mr. Hammond, who with genuine *Æsopian* humour "*fabulated* and sang" excellently well, as far as he was personally concerned; but his text-book requires some emendation and more novelty; the greater number of the *witticisms* in it being either common-place or worn thread-bare.

DREADFUL LOSS OF LIFE, AND COASTING VESSELS.

Off the Nore, on Wednesday the 18th, just at daybreak, a vessel in full sail was seen to go down head foremost, by Captain Mann, of the Sovereign steamer, and every soul was drowned. The Sovereign steamer was about three miles distant at the time, and it was impossible for assistance to be rendered. At Hartlepool, near Sunderland, several vessels were lost, and although the crews were placed in a most critical situation they were happily all saved. From Padstow, on the coast of Cornwall, the accounts are truly distressing. At about midnight on Tuesday the revenue officers discovered a vessel in distress to the eastward of the harbour, and ere they had time to give the alarm the ship was thrown by the tremendous sea on to the rocks under the high cliffs at Pentire, where she was literally dashed to atoms. All her crew, consisting of nine seamen with the master, perished. Six bodies have since been washed on shore, and interred in the churchyard of St. Mawc. The vessel was the *Hope*, belonging to Fishguard. Not a vestige of her or her cargo has been saved. At Sherringham, on the coast of Norfolk, the following private letter has been received:—"I regret to state that the *Emily*, of and from Goole, was totally lost on the sands of the Coast Guard station. Immediately on her striking, the crew and master took to the rigging, where they remained five hours, and part of them were at last rescued by the revenue officers in a boat, after a communication had been effected between the shore and the vessel by Bennett's rockets; but the remainder, two in number, fell a sacrificial victim to the sea. At Huddford the storm raged with destructive fury, occasioning, we regret to add, serious loss of life. The wind blew fearfully from the W. to N.W., and all along the coast. While the storm was at its height on Wednesday, the brig *Ganges*, belonging to Sunderland, Capt. Owen, was driven out of the north part of the bar, and no doubt with a short time, become a total wreck. The crew took to the rigging, when, on being perceived by the Coast Guard officers, the men were ordered to launch the boat, and attempts were made to reach the vessels; but this, however, failed, and they were forced to return to the shore, it being impossible for any small boat to outlive the hurricane. The unfortunate crew remained clinging to the rigging of the wreck the entire night amidst the storm. The sea having moderated during the night, the boats were again launched, and the crew, we are happy to say, were saved, though in a most distressing condition. About an hour before this occurrence, a schooner went down about a mile from the shore, and it is supposed the crew, not having been heard of, were all drowned. Another shocking shipwreck happened soon after near the same spot. A brig, supposed to be the *Blucher*, of Gloucester, went down in the harbour, all hands perishing with her. The other vessels reported to be lost are the following:—The *Essex*, laden with coals, from Wales to Cork, wrecked in Royal Bay, near the above port; a vessel, name unknown, supposed to be a barque, with white bulkhead, foundered in the *Swan*, on the Essex coast, crew drowned; at the mouth of the Humber a fishing boat was run down by a collier—six lives lost; another collision happened near the spot in the succeeding gale, which was attended with the total loss of the *Adonia*. The *Barbara*, Captain Roberts, of Newcastle, lost near Ostend—crew, except Captain Roberts, saved; the *Betty*, Charles Bayne, master, from Stockholm, was wrecked near the coast of Schouwen—crew saved; the brig *Symmetry*, Captain Edinor, was run down in the Humber—crew saved themselves by the boats; a schooner, about 50 or 100 tons burthen, went down on Wednesday in Porlock Bay, about two miles from the shore—all hands were lost, a vessel laden with coals, struck on the Goodwin Sands, and during the following night disappeared beneath the sands; at Whitby, in Yorkshire, the *Succors*, of Ipswich, foundered off the harbour—part of the crew were lost in the vessel, and the remainder saved themselves in the boat. Fourteen other wrecks are known to have occurred, but the names of them were not ascertained.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

An article called marine glue has just been invented, which is deemed a most important desideratum in shipbuilding; and, it is said, will ultimately supersede the use of copper on ship's bottoms.

Of the naval veterans in Greenwich Hospital, who have fought with Lord Nelson, 129 were reported strong enough to attend the raising of his lordship's statue on the 21st inst. Of these, 130 were at Trafalgar, 31 at Copenhagen, 25 at Nile, and 13 at St. Vincent.

Ten days ago a gentleman of property residing in the Rue Haute-fouille destroyed himself by discharging a pistol into his throat. He lived a few hours after the act, and stated that he had been driven to it by the agony that he experienced from an incurable cancer in the neck.

Fever has lately been greatly on the increase in Belfast. During the last week 98 patients were admitted to the hospital, which is in a very crowded state; there have been already 213 in the fever ward.

The hop picking in Kent and Sussex has been brought to a close; the duty is fixed at £130,000. The *Maidstone Gazette* says, all the accounts state that the crop is short of what was expected.

The number of patients—seamen of all nations—received into the Dreadnought hospital, since its establishment in 1821, has been 45,414, of whom 717 were received during the quarter ending September 30, this year. Expenses of that quarter were £1150.

By returns made at Cox and Greenwood's, the eminent army agents at Charing Cross, it appears that the amount of cash expended by the army in Ireland last year was half a million sterling.

The commissioners of customs have directed that legs of pork and flitches, merely salted or pickled, shall be charged, on importation, with the rated duty payable on salted pork, namely, 8s. per cwt. instead of 11s. on foreign, and 2s. in place of 3s. 6d. on colonial.

The number of churches in Wales is 924, and of dissenting chapels about 1700. The number of the latter has increased with astonishing rapidity in the present century.

A large onion planted near a rose bush, so as to touch the roots, will, it is said, wonderfully increase the odour of the flowers.

On Tuesday last the cause of the Infant Orphan Asylum was ably advocated by the Rev. Thomas Dale, in an eloquent and impressive sermon, preached in the church of St. Margaret's, Lothbury. The appeal was responded to by a liberal collection.

Miss Anne G. Everett, eldest daughter of the American Minister, died on Wednesday evening, the 18th inst., at his Excellency's residence in Grosvenor-place.

Information has been given at Bow-street of an extensive robbery of watches, plate, and jewellery, recently committed at New York. The property is supposed to have found its way to this country.

It is stated that Lord Cardigan has instructed his law agent to apply to the Court of Queen's Bench in London, for a rule for a criminal information against the *Times*, for the publication of a letter reflecting upon his conduct as Colonel of the 11th Hussars. The letter in question was published last week. It is also stated that Lord Cardigan has directed legal proceedings to be commenced against the *Dublin Freeman's Journal*, for the publication of a letter signed "Captain Outall."

The number of seamen employed in British shipping during the year ending December 31, 1842, was 181,617—a decrease of 29,151, compared with 1841.

The Academy of Macon has offered a gold medal, worth 300f., for the best essay on the causes of international hatred; and the means of abolishing or reducing it.

From an official report, it appears that the Roman Catholics have in India, China, and the rest of Asia, 69 bishops, 20 coadjutors, 1856 priests, and 2,211,000 members.

It is said that more steel is now used in Sheffield for steel pens than for penknives.

The Countess of Bridgewater has, at her sole expense, caused to be erected at Ellesmere, schools for the education of the children of the poorer classes in that neighbourhood.

The Right Hon. Earl Somers has presented the magnificent donation of £1000 towards the expenses of building a new church at Red Hill, near Reigate.

The boy Jones, who so often broke into Buckingham Palace, is on board the *Warspite*. Having lately attempted to desert, he was detected, and received a severe flogging.

Father Mathew is expected to visit the east of England in the course of a few weeks.

Persons writing to their friends in France must, in order to secure the benefit of the uniform rate of 5d. per single letter, pay the postage in advance in this country.

It has been given in evidence before a committee of the House of Commons, that no less a sum than one thousand millions annually is exchanged by twenty-eight of the principal London bankers at the clearing room; and that all the gold and silver required to effect this enormous exchange is about £20 a-day.

The printed books in the British Museum library occupy ten miles of shelf.

The *Perth Advertiser*, recording the act of a kind landlord, Lord Willoughby de Eresby, says his principle is to "live and let live," for he permits his tenants to *kill game* on their respective farms. Is the editor an Irishman?

Directions have been issued to the South Nottinghamshire Yeomanry to hold themselves in readiness for active service at a moment's notice.

Mr. Buddle, the agent of the Marquis of Londonderry, who died lately, was worth, it is said, the enormous sum of £150,000, having been a mere pit-lad.

The *Bankers' Circular* announces, "that the Bank of England is adding to its branches in the country, and extending its circulation by absorbing that of other banks. The Directors," it is added, "have determined to open a branch in Leicester, and they have recently agreed with the Monmouthshire and Glamorganshire Banks, the East of England Bank at Norwich, the Yorkshire District Bank, and other joint-stock companies, and with several private banks, to supply them with notes, on condition that those banks shall circulate no other notes. In the great county of Northumberland there is now but one issuing notes besides the Bank of England."

Joseph Dobson, who murdered his father, at Mount Tabor, near Halifax, Yorkshire, in July last, and who has since eluded the vigilance of the officers of justice, was apprehended by a labouring man, named Spreight, in the neighbourhood of Huddersfield, on Friday week, and has been committed to York Castle for trial at the next assizes.

An indictment was preferred at the late Durham sessions against Messrs. Wilkinson and Ward, the agents for Lord Dunsannon, by whom the bribery at the April election, for which his Lordship was unseated, was committed; but the grand jury ignored the bill.

During the first nine months of this year, there issued from the French press 4,583 works in different languages, 3,535 engravings, 127 maps and plans, and 210 pieces of music.

As one of the symptoms that Bristol is participating in the present improved state of things, on Wednesday last the managers of the Savings Bank in that city received deposits amounting to nearly £1000.

The £800 of which Mr. John Gardner, of Painswick, was some time ago robbed at Boulogne, has been recovered. A £500 note, part of the amount, was lately stopped at the Bank of England, where it was offered for change by some foreign Jew, and the remaining £300 has since been recovered from the hands of an old washerwoman at Boulogne, who surrendered it on receiving a reward of £30.

A man, residing at Suresne, having descended, a few days back, into a wine-vat, was overcome with the gas generated therein, and was unable to ascend. His wife, in her anxiety to succour him, was also overpowered, and both perished.

Tuesday being the 24th October the "long vacation" ceased and determined, when the offices of the several law courts were opened for declarations, rules to plead, and other matters connected with the advancement of actions to trial.

The general emigration from the United Kingdom in the year 1842, reached an extent never before attained, no fewer than 128,341 persons having emigrated in the course of it to the different British Colonies. During the first six months of the present year, the emigration has greatly decreased, only 38,226 having left the United Kingdom. From a comparison of the emigration during the first six months of 1842 and 1843, respectively, it appears that the decrease on the half-year is 66,081.

Great activity prevails at this time at the Great Western Cotton-factory in the city of Bristol, to meet the demand for piece goods in the Irish, Northern, and London markets, where the fabrics of the above company are much in request. Between 1,700 and 1,800 hands are not only fully employed at the works, but they are also obliged to pursue their operations during part of the night.

A very extensive seizure of adulterated wines, intended for the Paris Market, has been made within the last few days at the entrepôts at Paris and Rouen.

Trade in Sheffield is, we are glad to hear, decidedly improving; the best proof of this is the fact that the expenditure of the Poor-law union, which reached till lately the enormous sum of £600 per week, has fallen to £100.

Mr. Warburton, the late member for Bridport, has been put forward on the liberal interest, in opposition to Mr. Bentinck, the conservative candidate, to fill the vacancy in the representation of the borough of Kendal, caused by the death of G. W. Wood.

A very fine specimen of Indian cattle of the breed brought over by Viscount Combermere on his return from the East Indies, has been presented by his lordship to the Queen. Preparations are made at Combermere Abbey for their transit to Windsor, where they will form a very acceptable addition to Prince Albert's stock in the royal farm at Frogmore.

By an ukase, issued at Warsaw on the 11th inst., the Emperor of Russia declares that, from the 1st of January next, all the Jews of Poland, between the ages of 20 and 25, are to be liable to serve in the army. Hitherto the Jews have paid an annual sum for exemption from military service.

M. Maurice de Haber, who, on leaving prison, went to France, returned to Carlsruhe a few days ago, with two Frenchmen, to resume with M. de Sacharaga, the second of the unfortunate Goeler, this deplorable affair, which has made so much noise. M. de Sacharaga, who behaved with perfect honour in the affair, has formally and very properly refused to fight. The police have compelled the two Frenchmen who came with M. de Haber to retrace the frontier.

The town of Leon, which has recently revolted against the Provisional Government of Spain, is situated between Valladolid and Oviedo. It is a place of some importance, and contains 12,000 inhabitants. It was formerly fortified, but is now an open town; its walls, which were chiefly of marble, having fallen to ruins.

A meeting of the Anti-Corn-law League was held at Manchester on Monday last, for the purpose of adopting an address to the city of London electors, on the return of Mr. Pattison.

The *Journal de Bruxelles*, states that the Belgian Government has received, from its *Chargé d'Affaires* at New York, official information of the conclusion of a treaty of commerce between the German Customs Union, and the United States of America.

We regret to notice the death, after a short illness, on the 30th ult., at Patras, of Henry Robinson, Esq., her Majesty's Vice Consul at that place, as also manager of the Patras branch of the Anglo-Greek Commercial Bank, and resident partner in the highly respectable firm of Barff, Hauck, and Co. Mr. Robinson has left a widow and two young children, who are now on their voyage from England to Patras, and will thus only arrive to find their homestead desolate.



PORTRAIT OF PROFESSOR WHEWELL, IN "THE GOLGOTHA," ST. MARY'S.

(Continued from page 282.)

Before noon, the Queen and Prince Albert close their visit and go to town, and from thence to Windsor. There is but little probability that the Queen and his Royal Highness will go to Burgley, to visit the Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter, although reports have been circulated that they would most likely honour that fine old mansion by a brief sojourn.

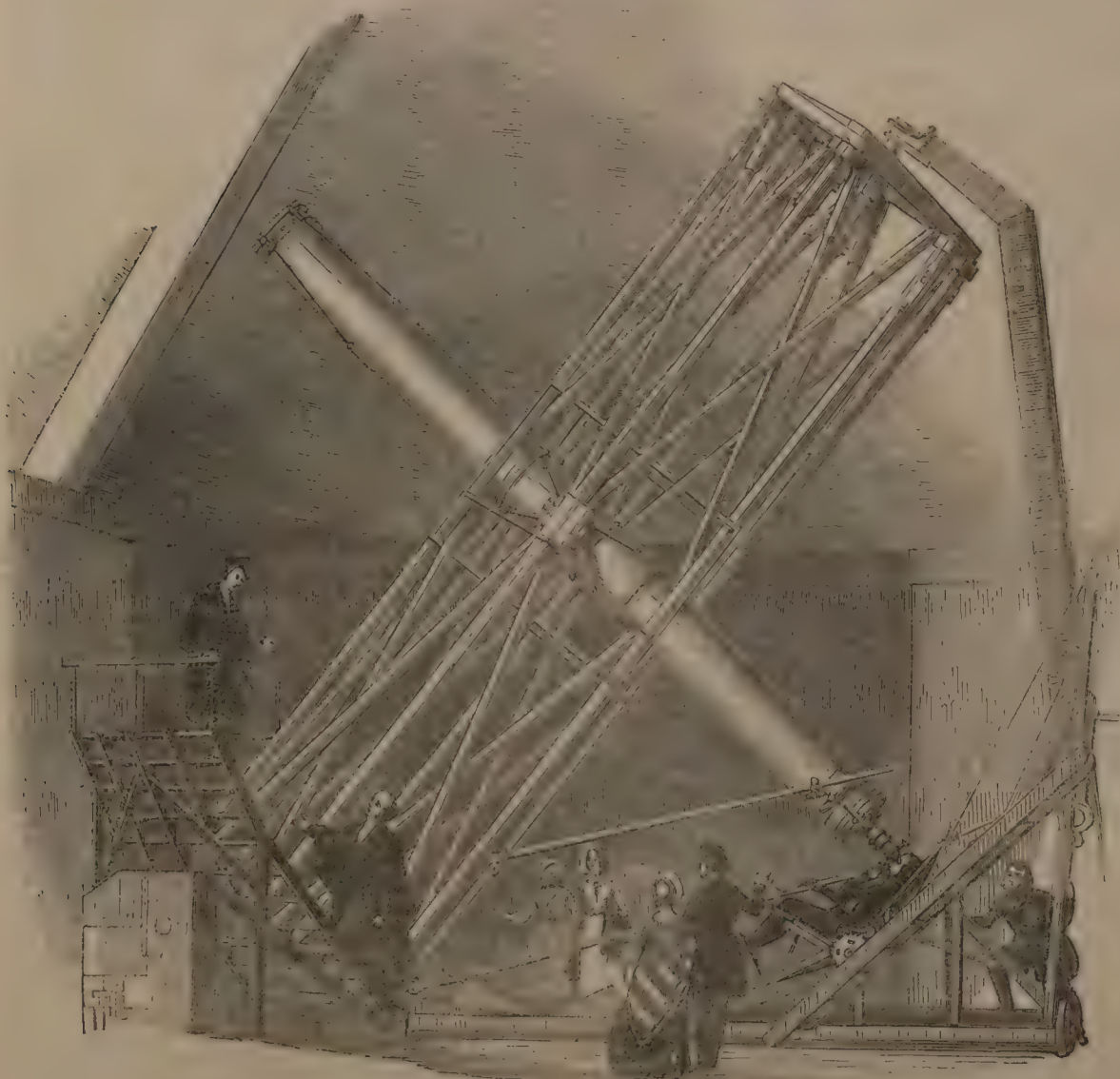
We annex a characteristic portrait of the highly distinguished Master of Trinity College, from a sketch by a subscriber at Cambridge, the accompanying biographical memoranda having been obtained from another source.

Professor the Rev. W. Whewell is a native of Newcastle. He was admitted a member of Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1812, and was Second Wrangler in 1816; he also obtained the Chancellor's Medal for poetry in 1814. He was, soon after his degree, elected Fellow of Trinity, and was from that time, till his appointment to the Mastership of the College in 1812, by Sir Robert Peel, chiefly employed in the tuition of the students. Professor Whewell is the author of several works, which have gained for him a very high reputation. He was selected by the Bishop of London to write the "Bridgewater

Treatise on Astronomy," which is one of the most popular contributions to the series.

Among Mr. Whewell's important works, too, are his "History and Philosophy of the Inductive Sciences." His mathematical treatises are numerous; and he has contributed many valuable papers to the Transactions of the Royal Society, and of the Cambridge Philosophical Society. Professor Whewell is also an active member of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. Our sketch represents the Rev. Professor in his favourite attitude in the "Golgotha," a gallery appointed for the Masters of Colleges, &c., in Great St. Mary's (the University Church), during the prayer introductory to the afternoon sermon.

Our next illustration represents one of the "lions" of Cambridge, the magnificent Telescope, given to the Observatory by the present Chancellor, his Grace the Duke of Northumberland. It has an object glass of 11½ inches effective aperture, is equatorially mounted, and 20 feet focal length, by M. Cauchois, of Paris. This splendid instrument is contained in a building with a revolving dome, near the Observatory.



THE GREAT NORTHUMBERLAND TELESCOPE, AT CAMBRIDGE.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

CURIOUS CUSTOM AT RIPON.

In the ancient borough of Ripon, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, a singular custom has been observed, it is stated, from the time of King Alfred to the present day. Every night, on the cathedral clock striking nine, a cow's horn is blown thrice opposite the residence of the mayor, and once opposite the Market-Cross. The origin of the practice is thus explained in Gent's history of the place.

"It was the custom of the *vigilarius*, or wakeman, to order that a horn should be blown, every night, at nine o'clock; and if any house or shop was broken open and robbed after that blowing of the horn, till the rising of the sun, why then the loss was obliged to be made good to the suffering inhabitant. For this obligation, or insurance, every householder used to pay a groat a year: but if there was a back door to another street, from whence double danger might be supposed, then it was to be two groats. That tax is since discontinued, but still they persevere to blow the horn at the said hour of the night, three times at the mayor's door, and thrice (now once) at the Market-Cross."



CURIOUS HORN AT RIPON.

The above is a faithful representation of the horn, copied from the original, which is richly mounted with silver, and the belt is ornamented with a shield, bearing the name and year of office of several wakeners and mayors. The first bears date 1526. The spur and cross-bow, attached to the belt, were presented by King James I. to the corporation.

This interesting custom is characteristic of the Anglo-Saxon times, when the whole community was called upon to aid in protecting life and property: and the spirit of this system, though the spirit is no longer applicable to the existing state of society, still characterises this department of our institutions.

ELECTRIC EELS AT THE ADELAIDE GALLERY.

Two *gymnoti electrici*, or electric eels, have lately been received at the Gallery of Practical Science, in Adelaide-street, Strand, and must be considered a very interesting accession to the exhibition. A very fine specimen was shown here about three years since; but, after being frequently experimented with, this eel sickened and died. From the specimens above engraved, the reader will perceive that the *gymnotus* differs essentially in form from the representations common in popular works on natural history, in which it too closely resembles the common eel. The colour of the body approaches puce, the fins being transparent and nearly colourless.

The *gymnotus* inhabits the rivers of South America, and differs in some points from the torpedo. The electrical apparatus is diffused throughout the whole of the structure of the eel, which will be found, in almost every portion of its external appearance, to resemble very closely the common eel. The fluid which lubricates the apparatus is contained in cells, and not in prisms; and these are a congeries forming organs, four in number, two on each side of the body. These organs do not receive their electricity from the eighth pair of nerves, but there are 224 pair of nerves issuing from the spinal marrow, which give it off. The shock produced by both is nearly similar, and is much the same as that ordinarily exhibited by the usual means. These shocks are capable of magnetizing needles, of decomposing water, and of affecting the galvanometer, and the spark has been obtained from them. The shock is more severe from the *gymnotus*.



THE ELECTRIC EELS AT THE ADELAIDE GALLERY.

Humboldt experienced a most dreadful shock, that affected him during a whole day, gave him a violent pain in the knees, and shook every joint, in consequence of his placing his feet upon an eel that had just been taken from the water. The power of producing these shocks is voluntary, and appears to be used both as a means of defence, and to disable its prey.

THE COLOSSEUM.—This building has at length found a purchaser in Mr. Montague, brother of the City Surveyor. The price, it is said, is under £25,000, although in its prime days Mr. Braham paid for it £40,000. Mr. Stanfield, our native and successful artist, with Bradwell, of Covent-garden Theatre, are in league with the purchaser to produce the finest pictorial exhibition on record. It is to succeed the great picture of London, and will occupy Stanfield's whole time and attention for nearly twelve months. The Conservatory, the Swiss Cottage, in short, everything, is to undergo an entire change; and it is no longer doubtful that the Colosseum, under this new proprietorship, will be the most attractive place of amusement in the metropolis.



THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE'S PALACE AT RUMPENHEIM.

RETURN OF H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE FROM THE CONTINENT.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge left Rumpenheim, on the 18th instant, and travelled by route of Frankfort, Mayence, Aix-la-Chapelle, and Brussels, to Ostend, where his Royal Highness arrived on Saturday, the 21st instant, and passed the night, embarking the following morning, at eight o'clock, in the Beaver steam-packet for Dover. On landing, his Royal Highness went to the Ship Hotel, where he slept, and took his departure for town on Monday morning.

Rumpenheim is situated on the river Maine, five miles from Frankfort, situate on the river Maine, and about five miles from Frankfort. It belongs to the Princes of Hesse Rumpenheim, a branch of the reigning family of Hesse Cassel, to which electorate, as well as the kingdom of Denmark, the Heir Prince (Erb Prinz), about to be married to the Princess Alexandria of Russia, is heir presumptive.

The Duchess of Cambridge is a daughter of this house; and her Royal Highness, as well as the other members of her family, are bound, under the will of her father, to take up their residences here occasionally. The Duke and Duchess of Cambridge and family, the Duchess's sister, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz, together with her son, the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, and his youthful bride, the late Princess Augusta of Cambridge, have lately been staying there.

Schloss Rumpenheim is very pleasantly situated half way between Frankfort and Hanau, but approached by a ferry. It commands a lovely view of the valley of the Maine and the Taunus mountains. Exactly opposite is Berghen, the scene of a severe conflict between the French and English in the seven years' war.

The members of the Cambridge family are deservedly popular, and may often be seen, like ordinary people, walking and shopping in Frankfort. There is an anecdote current of the Princess Augusta, which shows her off in very amiable colours. Some two or three years back, upon a previous visit here, her Royal Highness happened to enter a shop in Frankfort, and found there, ineffectually attempting to purchase some articles, a travelling John Bull and his wife, neither of whom understood either German or French, nor could the shopkeeper speak English. The Princess stepped up to their relief, and

by dint of a good deal of persuasion, managed to reduce the article to something below half the price laid upon it, and perfectly satisfied them that the charge was altogether correct. The good couple thanked the Princess with great warmth of feeling, and expressing an earnest wish for a better acquaintance, demanded her name. Her Royal Highness laughed merrily, and said that they, perhaps, might have heard of "Angusta of Cambridge;" a *dénouement* which created some confusion.—*From a Correspondent at Frankfort.*

THE DUC DE BORDEAUX AT EDINBURGH.—On Sunday last the royal duke attended worship in the Catholic Church, Broughton-street. In the course of the day, M. Guillerez, Professor of French, had the honour of being presented to his Royal Highness, and delivered an appropriate poem or song, splendidly adorned with the royal arms and *fleurs de lis*. His Royal Highness was greatly pleased with this mark of respect from one of his own countrymen, and expressed his attachment to Scotland, and the happiness he at all times felt in seeing a Frenchman.

SIR JAMES SHAW, BART., LATE CHAMBERLAIN OF THE CITY OF LONDON.—This worthy baronet died on Sunday night in the 80th year of his age. He was born at Riccarton, in the county of Ayr. His family, though highly respectable and honourable, were in circumstances too confined to allow scope for the enterprising spirit of their numerous offspring, and James, with his brothers, quitted at an early period their paternal home to seek advancement under more favourable auspices. James, by diligence, integrity, and ability, graduated from the lowest seat in the counting-house of an eminent mercantile firm in the City, to the distinguished position of a partner in the house. In 1798 he was elected by the inhabitants of Portoken, the ward in which he lived, to the civic office of alderman. Thence he became sheriff, and in the year 1805 he was elected Lord Mayor. During the year of his mayoralty Mr. Shaw received several marks of personal regard from his Majesty George III., seven of whose sons dined together at one of the Lord Mayor's splendid entertainments at the Mansion-house. In 1809 his Majesty was pleased to confer upon Mr. Shaw the dignity of a baronet. Sir James continued to discharge the duties of alderman with scrupulous impartiality and unvarying punctuality until the year 1831, when, upon the decease of Richard Clarke, Esq., he was elected to the lucrative and honourable office of Chamberlain of London, which office he continued to hold until he resigned in May last.

THE NELSON TESTIMONIAL.—Her Majesty the Queen Dowager having most graciously consented to bestow her very distinguished patronage upon the projected entertainment to the Greenwich pensioners, has forwarded a donation of £20. Earl Nelson has also sent five guineas for the same purpose, together with subscriptions from the undermentioned officers:—Admirals Sir Davidge Gould, £3 3s.; Sir George Martin, £3; Dundas, £3; and Joseph Bullen, £2. The subscriptions come in more rapidly, now that the public begin to perceive the truly national object of the undertaking, and that there is a certainty of its being carried out; but in consequence of the incomplete state of the works in Trafalgar-square, and the inclemency of the weather at this season—it being far too cold to bring the old tars from their more comfortable quarters—the committee have resolved to postpone the dinner, which will take place in the open air, until the 2nd of April next, on which day the glorious battle of Copenhagen was gained.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

OR THE SISTERS.

A ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE

BY HENRY COCKTON,

AUTHOR OF "VALENTINE VOX," "STANLEY THORN," ETC.

CHAPTER XXIX.

THE TEST, AND THE QUESTION PROPOSED.



NO sooner had Caroline entered the coach than she burst into tears. Her passion had been too towering, her pride too lofty to allow her to weep before them, but now she wept bitterly and freely, and continued to weep, not only during the whole of that evening, but throughout the night.

What was to be done? Unconscious of the noble generosity of Charles—unconscious of the proposal he had made with so much promptitude—his question occupied the whole of her thoughts; and as she painted the position in which she then stood, and the circumstances by which she was surrounded in the darkest conceivable colours, it was a question which, while she considered it thus, drove her almost to distraction.

There are moments when death appears preferable to life—when existence seems scarcely supportable—when the imagination, startled by the thousand shapes in which present troubles are made to appear, prompts the thought of leaping from all our miseries to "where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest;" at such moments, judgment and courage combined, can alone avert suicide—judgment to perceive that the horrible shapes which we cause our troubles to assume chiefly spring from a disordered imagination, and courage to bear up against those troubles which then but imperfectly, and while the idea to which her mind had given birth. No! although struck from the high position she had occupied—ruined as she conceived herself to be, and left comparatively destitute—she had broken her fortune they could neither break her spirit nor deprive her of hope.

She had hope still; and that hope was centred in Darnley. She loved him; and that he loved her she fondly believed. With him she might yet be happy. The style in which she had lived, it was true, would be absent, but what was style when compared with that joy which to her as his wife, could not fail to be present! She would go to him at once; he might call at her late residence—her late residence—and perhaps be insulted! She would go: she would explain all: nothing should be concealed from him: she would even respond to his expressions of unalterable love, that they might for the present contemplate together in prospect of bliss which rose brightly before her.

In pursuance of these resolutions she dressed herself immediately after breakfast, and repaired to the residence of Darnley. He was at home; and although he felt amazed when she sent up her card, he received her with unmingled demonstrations of delight.

"Dear Caroline!" he exclaimed, "for, as my own dear Caroline I now must address you, I could not have dreamt of this happiness. But," he added, in an anxious tone, as he tenderly led her to a seat, "you do not appear to be well!—you look faint!"

"I am not quite well," she replied.

"They have, indeed," he replied.

"When I am privileged," he playfully rejoined, "I shall scold you, if you allow yourself thus to be annoyed by persons whom you ought to regard with contempt. Despair them!—spurn them!—treat them with scorn! Do not suffer their malice to triumph! I would not, if I were you, permit them to vex me!"

"Alas!" returned Caroline, "I cannot prevent it."

"Then place me at once in a position to protect you. I cannot effectually do so now; but then let the creatures attempt to annoy you, if they dare! You have now the power to place me in that position: exercise it, therefore, dear Caroline, for your own sake as well as for the sake of him who adores you, whose every hope dwells in your smile, whose heart and soul will ever be devoted to the attainment of your happiness, and who, rather than see you endure an hour's pain, would sacrifice his life."

"Darnley!" said Caroline, with an intensity which startled him, "are you sincere?"

"My dearest love! devise any test by which my sincerity can be tried, and I will cheerfully submit to it. Sincere! Is it not a cruel question? Does it not imply a doubt? And can it be possible for any doubt on this subject to be entertained by you? You know that I am sincere."

"I believe you to be so."

"Be sure of it—prove it at once. To-morrow let our happiness be perfected."

"Ay, even to-morrow. The marriage can be private—perfectly private. The world would be in ignorance of the fact. None, save those in whom we may confide with safety, need have the slightest knowledge of it. Therefore, sweet Caroline, let us say to-morrow."

"Darnley," said Caroline, with strong emotion, "you are—without dwelling upon to-morrow—content to take me?"

"Content! content is far too poor, too cold a word. Say rather that I shall be in raptures."

"To take me—as I am!"

"What could impart to me purer delight?"

"To take me—without the slightest reference to wealth!"

"Who can hope to possess a richer treasure?"

"Whatever I may now disclose, Darnley—whatever it may be—your feelings will not change—you will not desert me!"

"Desert you! Never! No power on earth can ever turn the current of my love from you."

"Not even were I poor?"

"Say that you are poor—no change of feeling can be induced by that. Say that you have not a shilling: I love you for yourself alone. Wealth is not my idol. Tell me that you are destitute."

"I am destitute—utterly destitute—destitute of everything on earth! Treachery has done its worst! Of all, Darnley—of all have I been deprived. Heavens!" she exclaimed, as Darnley shrank back as if he had sustained an electric shock. "Am I deceived! Darnley! Speak to me!"



SCENE FROM THE OPERA OF "THE FAVOURITE," AT DRURY LANE THEATRE.

There are no scenic artists who manage their lights, or, more technically speaking, their media, so well as the GRIEVES; this is the more to be observed where there is a mixture of the artificial with the real:—

When slanting moonbeams thwart the aisle's sad gloom,
Give way, or mingle with the glaring torch,
And make most doubtful lustre as the fires
Procession it to midnight mass!

In morning hours—the alba of the morning, also, their art is peculiarly felicitous;—there is a breathingness, a respirable atmosphere, about their works, which cannot be surpassed by any other artists. Of W. Grievé we would say in particular—

His genius loves the cloister and the tower,
Bemantled with Time's garment—ivy; dark,

Save when Selene glistens on its leaves,
And silvers them with her pellucid beam!

The scene represented in the accompanying wood-cut is the last in the opera, and very much reminds us of a more beautiful one, painted by the same artists, some twelve years ago:—we mean the cloisters in "Robert le Diable," at her Majesty's Theatre, during the lessee-ship of Mr. Monck Mason. Though there is a vast and incongruous assemblage of architectural ornament in the present instance, which, in some degree, hurts the eye, yet the artist may be defended in the use of it, inasmuch as, at the supposed period of the piece, Gothic, Morisco, Arabesque, &c., with the remnants of the classic styles, were all confused together in heterogeneous disorder. The scene, however, is well imagined, and, in the ensemble, beautifully painted.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

"Of all?"

"Of all! I have not—Why how, how is this? Darnley!—what am I to understand?"

"That I'm amazed!" replied Darnley, recovering himself somewhat, for he conceived that she was still outwardly testing his sincerity—"amazed at the treachery of which you must have been the victim!"

"But what are your feelings towards me now?"

"What they ever were, dear Caroline!—what they ever will be."

"Still unchanged?"

"And unchanged."

"Oh, happiness! Darnley—dear Darnley, I have indeed proved that you love me now. Here is my hand: of my heart you have long been the master. I feel that we shall be happy, Darnley—oh! most happy, and that notwithstanding this sad reverse, our union will be one of pure joy. But the wealth of worlds I would lay at your feet, but we will not let the absence of it mar our felicity. With you I could live in the humblest style in perfect contentment and peace. But we shall not have to live in the humblest style! You have expectations, and so have I. You have an income, and although I have not, my father will assist us—I am sure that he will. Besides, Darnley, I am his only child unprovided for now."

"But how," said Darnley, who began to imagine that the thing was getting rather too serious—"how could they set aside that will of which you gave me the copy to read?"

"It was set aside, Darnley, by a subsequent will—a will by which Sir Arthur bequeathed all his property to his nephew, leaving me utterly penniless."

"Is it possible?" cried Darnley.

"Possible?"

"Caroline, seriously, is that the fact?"

"Darnley! you cannot imagine that I have not been serious? You surely cannot think that I have been jesting?"

"Why, I certainly did think that you were!"

"Oh, you fancied then that I was trying you merely—trifling with you—bringing you to the test? Why—how is this?"

Darnley was silent.

"I perceive," she continued, looking earnestly at him, "you did think so; you did not believe that I had been thus disposing of all; and now that you know it to be the fact, you will desert me?"

"No! Lady Cleveland. No!"

"Lady Cleveland! The change from 'dear Caroline' to 'Lady Cleveland' is great. Answer me this question," she added, with the view of being sure that she was correct in her conjecture; "answer but this—'Will you, as I am, marry me to-morrow?'"

"Why," he replied, in a faltering voice, "you know that my means are extremely limited."

"Limited as they are, I am content to share them, and will do all of which I am capable with the view of promoting their increase."

"But—I really—it requires some little consideration."

"Enough, I see. It is so. This is your love for me alone! I have proved it!—the test you solicited I have applied! Oh! that I had been merely jesting!—but as it is, I leave you, sir, with feelings of unutterable contempt!"

"But, Lady Cleveland, be assured—"

"I am assured that in leaving you I leave a heartless villain."

Whereupon she scornfully dashed from the room and quitted the house with a boisterous swelling with indignation.

"Now," she exclaimed, on re-entering the coach, "now do I begin to see my error; and but now, when too late; when all is lost! Caught in my own snare of avarice! Fool that I have been, to have failed in so perilous a venture! What strange infatuation is that which prompts a woman to love him who would dishonour her! Let me not think of it. For him would I not have done! what would I not cheerfully have endured! But 'tis past; and now what is to come? How am I to act? Heaven! I she ejaculated, fervently clasping her hands, and weeping with bitterness, "Heaven! guide a wretched ruined creature without a hope!—without a friend!"

Immediately after this scene had been enacted, a scene of a somewhat different character was performed at the house of Dr. Hawtree.

The success of Fred, as the tutor of Alice had become so manifest—her mind had become so much more cheerful, her appearance so much improved, and her spirits so much lighter—that the Doctor, who was employed to see his loved child, of whose recovery he had almost despaired, restored to health and happiness—gave Fred permission to touch upon the period when his engagement as her preceptor for life should commence; and as Fred was not exactly the sort of person to lose time in an affair of this nature, he had no sooner obtained that permission than he proceeded to take advantage of it.

"Alice," said he, having prudently put her in excellent spirits, for Fred was a fellow of infinite tact, "are you fond of courtship?"

"Am I fond of courtship?"

"Aye; do you like it? Does it suit your complaint?"

"What complaint?"

"Does it agree with you, in a strictly constitutional point of view?"

"What a very odd question! I don't understand it. You droll creature, what do you mean?"

"I mean that if courtship agrees with you, it does not agree now with me. At first, it is true, I thought it very delightful. Oh, I was in raptures with it!—nothing could surpass the pleasure it induced: nothing could, in my view, be even remotely comparable with it! But now I've grown tired of the business—it doesn't suit my constitution at all."

"You had better let papa," said Alice, "prescribe for you in that case."

"He has prescribed—he gave me the prescription scarcely an hour ago."

"Oh, indeed?"

"And what do you think that prescription is?"

"Nay, how is it possible for me to tell? What has he prescribed?"

"Marriage."

The neck and face of Alice were crimson in an instant.

"And now," continued Fred, "I wish you to tell me when I am to have this prescription prepared."

"Indeed I know nothing whatever about it."

"Nor do I. I am curious to know—exceedingly curious. It is a mixture—is it a mixture? I suppose it is; well, we'll call it a mixture of love and joy—which I now begin to feel extremely anxious to take!"

"You speak so mysteriously!"

"It is a mysterious affair! However, I'll speak more plainly: thus—Alice when we are to be married?"

"Oh," said Alice, archly, "but that is such a very blunt way of putting a question of this character. I expected that you would have done it in a much superior style—there's no beauty, no poetry at all in it!"

"Teach me then how you would like to have it done."

"Nay, I cannot teach you, but I certainly have seen it done in a very different manner!"

"On the stage you mean? Oh! I'll do it in that way with pleasure! Now then: keep your seat and look as stupid—I mean to say as much embarrassed—as possible. Hem!" he added, kneeling before her, "Bright angel!—"

"Oh, now you are going to the other extreme!"

"Not at all! Oh! that's nothing. Dull angel wouldn't sound well, and angel is perfectly legitimate. Charles calls Lucrece his angel constantly, even before me!—how much he improves upon it when they are alone, I'll leave you to imagine! But let me go on:—Bright angel!—terrible individual!—(nay, you must not laugh)—adorable creature!—idol of my soul! Oh, now I love thee!—Oh! Those dazzling eyes, those soft delicious lips, that noble, clear, aristocratic brow, those velvet cheeks, those teeth of pearl, that dimpled chin, that classic nose, that soft luxuriant silken hair, that swan-like neck, and animated marble bosom, all conspire to make me feel—"

"There, that will do," said Alice laughing, "that will do quite well."

"Don't interrupt me. You give me no encouragement to go on, and I haven't yet come to the point. Let me see—I'll aspire to make me feel—now you have put me out. I was going on very well when you interfered. However, I'll say that all conspire to make me feel—to make me feel—extremely dull. Very well. But, if I might presume to hope that you would deign, delicious Alice—"

"There, now rise: I'm perfectly satisfied: don't say another word about it."

"Well, but that is the style."

"It may be; but it is a style which doesn't suit you at all. I do not like it even so well as the other."

"I never supposed that you would," said Fred, rising, "and therefore we'll not dwell upon it. Alice," he added, pressing her hand, and gazing steadfastly at her, "that I love you dearly, you know; and that you love me dearly, I know—I know it! and, therefore, I wait for no confession. That you will be to me, a gentle amiable wife, I believe; and that I shall be to you a fond affectionate husband, you believe. Very well. That clears the ground. Now, we want to be married!"

"I do!—of that, I'm prepared to take an oath—and that you do, I entertain no sort of doubt. Therefore, I say that we want to be married, and as such is the case, why it follows, of course, that the sooner we are married the better."

"But I am in no haste to be married."

"Haste! nor am I! Next week will do!"

"Or next year."

"Oh! yes; or next century! We shall gain in age what we lose in time! which will be an immense advantage. Suppose we defer it until we are old?"

"You invariably leap from one extreme to the other."

"But, if like wine, we improve by age, it surely cannot be too great!"

"Papa has some wine so old, that it has lost both its colour and its flavour!"

"And, as far as it goes, the analogy is perfect."

"Still you would not have deemed it wise to drink that wine when too new."

"Certainly not! But wine at the age of twenty-one is not too new to drink: nor do we consider a lady of that age at all too young to marry."

"But, seeing that you have so very soon grown tired of courtship, have I not reason to apprehend that you will just as soon grow tired of matrimony?"

"Oh! there's not the slightest chance of that. Besides they are different things altogether. In the one case we look for summary punishment merely; in the other we expect to be transported for life. I therefore now await my sentence."

"Oh but indeed I cannot now say anything about it. I must in the first place consult Papa."

"I have rendered that unnecessary by consulting him myself; and as he has left it entirely with you, with you alone the matter rests."

"Well, dear Fred, but I must have time."

"And I am most anxious to let you have time—say a week or ten days."

"Oh that's impossible. No, I should think that in a month or two—"

"Alice, why was I in such desperate haste to leave Verden? and why were you so anxious for my return?"

"Was I anxious?"

"You know that you were."

"Well, perhaps I was; I wished to see you."

"Nothing more?"

"Indeed I don't know. I must speak to Lucrece on the subject."

"Are you not a tiresome creature? Why will you not at once tell me when I'm to be rewarded for all the anxiety I have endured on your account?"

"Well! I never heard a gentleman address a lady in such a strain before."

"Do you imagine that I have not endured anxiety on your account? Do you think that I should have cared about being at Verden had it not been for you? You alone made me wretched. For your dear sake I would have risked my life, and should have done so but for Charles; and yet you have the heart—I may say the cruelty—to wish our marriage to be deferred until the earliest day."

"Then you are not quite so bad as I imagined you to be."

"I appreciate the compliment, believe me."

"And in order that you may stand still higher in my estimation, you will speak to Lucrece on the subject at once, and let me know in the evening when that 'earliest convenient day' will be, will you not?"

"I will."

"Alice," said Fred, with an earnest expression, "do not count me with trifling: do not imagine that I treat this subject with levity. I have ever had too high an opinion of your judgment to flatter, while the prospect of permanent happiness has been far too bright for me not to feel gay; but I do, my dear girl, in reality view it as a subject of the highest importance, and feel well assured that you understand the motives which have prompted the tone I have assumed."

"My dear Frederick, I do. I have understood those motives from the first, and feel grateful, dear Frederick, grateful—I will not attempt to conceal even that."

"But that is not the point," cried Fred, who perceived the starting. "The point to be considered is the day! And, in order that this may be settled as soon as possible, I'll go at once, and bring Lucrece to you. I think that I am very much in love with you, Alice!" he added, embracing her fondly—"I think so! I also think—but that we shall know more about it by and by. For the present, I will only say that you are indeed very dear to me; but, as you creatures always take advantage of our weakness, even that is far more than I ought to confess."

Alice again smiled. That he was indeed dear to her no confession was needed. He knew it—it could not be concealed; and, happy in the perfect assurance of the fact, he once more embraced her with feelings of pride, and then left to call on Lucrece.

To say that the Houghton Meeting concluded yesterday, would be the same as to speak of a man's career as ending, when not a pinch of dust remains of his wooden surcoat. The finale of the season at Newmarket—so far as the public was interested in it to the amount of a straw (just an appropriate figure)—was effected on Monday by the agency of the Cambridgeshire Handicap and the Criterion—greatest and best of the year's two-year-old stakes. We may hereafter revert to the week's running, for the purpose of applying its minor issues to some past or prospective theory—but our present end will be obtained by dealing with the two chief passages in its action. Foremost among the perils and puerilities of land and water that interfere with the convenience—to use the mildest term—of our national sports, is handicapping. The Royal Yacht Squadron has given currency to a system of handicapping pleasure craft—the principle of which is an allowance of half a minute per ton (on the average). This is applied equally where the course is round the Nab, or round the Wight, in a race of five miles or fifty—a tolerable specimen of the skill with which the design is carried out. The application of weight, the agent of the terrestrial handicap, is equally unworkmanlike in the generality of instances. Were it otherwise, how could it ever occur that a body of horses "brought together," as it is termed by courtesy, by reference to any recent performances, should be scattered asunder half a mile in a race, not more than three times that length? The distance run in the Cambridgeshire is little more than a mile; what chance would an old horse have with a young one in such a length compared with that of the Cesarewitch, and similar weights in both?

Well, the theory of the handicap being far from perfect, comes the practice to crown all. For the two great South Country schemes of that ilk lately drawn at Newmarket, in fields of from forty or fifty, two or three have been backed to win at prices varying from 6 and 8 to 1—we mean in fields left in. For the Cesarewitch, a quarter of a hundred actually came to the post, Reciprocity being backed outright at 6 to 1; and, we were going to say, of course, not placed.

It is said handicaps are instituted at the principal courses as "sops" for the professionals—they certainly are annuities to the betters round: both the Cesarewitch and Cambridgeshire were won by horses never laid against publicly for £10. Such has been the fate of these two betting races—and such will be the fate of their successors and other branches of their family. Those good investments having passed away, industry will be on the *qui vive* to give impulse to other speculations. For the next half year the Derby will be the contrivance. This race, always the promoter of very extensive betting, has assumed new importance from the general taste for racing lotteries. These throw very considerable capital into the market, to be invested upon the principle of hedging. Here is fresh vigour infused into turf speculation; new sinews of war furnished to the turf campaigner. And *apropos* of war, lo! the vulture scenteth the battle from afar off! Already, the troops have retired into winter quarters, there to keep their hands in by occasional sorties, and lay the foundation of operations to be carried out in the spring. From week to week those schemes will be shown (as false dispatches are permitted to fall into the possession of the enemy), by the quotations from Tattersall's. Let those official notices be received with great caution. The character of the betting there must by no means be understood from the odds stated to be taken. A desirous of getting up a nomination, to lay against it at a profit, takes B's odds, which are rubbed out in the evening over a social slice of beef and Bordeaux at the Coach and Horses. The great impulse given to the speculation by the increase of capital employed in it, will swell the ranks of the *chevaliers d'industrie* into an army of *franc-ferance*—every man his own commissary. For this reason, which, as in manner below we supply the bane—so in manner above we supply, and will continue to furnish—the antidote.

LATEST BETTING.

THE DERBY.—The principal betting during the week was as follows:—10 to 1 agst The Ugly Buck. 10 to 1 agst Rattan. 30 to 1 agst Loadstone.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

NEWMARKET HOUGHTON MEETING.—MONDAY.

Of the eleven stakes and matches announced for this day seven were actually run, a proportion, it will be admitted, quite sufficient for any moderate appetite. Amongst them was the Criterion, a stake always of great attraction to the admirers of two years old racing, and not less so to those who look to it as a guide for speculation on the next Derby. Its interest was not a little enhanced by some heavy p. p. bets made in the Goodwood week between the Ugly Buck and Rattan, not only for this event but for the Derby; the bets as they regarded the latter being directly opposed to the relative positions of the two horses in the quotations. Subsequent proceedings gave rise to a suspicion that the Ugly Buck would not show at Newmarket, a doubt that received confirmation in the business transacted last week, and recorded in the reports from Tattersall's. The Cambridgeshire, equal in general importance to the Criterion, and surpassing it in value, elicited an immense field, and having been run for the first time over the new straight course (starting on the flat and ending at the B.C. winning chair) afforded a brilliant spectacle to an unusually large and fashionable company. Sweepstakes of 100 sovs each, 3 yrs, 7st 7lb; four 8st 3lb; five and upwards 8st 8lb; the winner to be sold for £250, &c.; Criterion Course. 8 subs.

Lord G. Bentinck's Chatham, 4 yrs. (Rogers) 1
Lord Exeter's Fraulin, 3 yrs. (Simpson) 2
The Cambridge Stakes of 25 sovs each, 10 ft, and 5 only if declared, with 100 added; last mile and a distance straight. 95 subs, 46 of whom declared.
Mr. Edmondson's Nat. 3 yrs, 6st 9lb (Simpson) 1
Mr. Crookford's Pippin, 3 yrs, 6st 11lb (Simpson) 2
The Criterion Stakes, of 30 sovs each, 30 ft, for two-year-old colts, 8st 7lb, and fillies 8st 5lb; from the 1st turn of the Lane in. 37 subs. (Rogers) 1
Mr. Crookford's Rattan, by Buzzard, 2lb extra (W. Howlett) 2
Duke of Richmond's Pastoral, 2lb extra (W. Howlett) 2

TUESDAY.

£50; for two-year-olds, a feather; three, 7st 5lb; four, 8st 9lb; five, 9st 2lb; six and aged 9st 7lb. Last three miles of B.C. The winner to be sold for 300 gs, &c.
Duke of Richmond's Pastoral, 2 yrs. (Kitchener) 1
Lord Albemarle's Robinia, 2 yrs. (Sharp) 2
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each; the winner to be sold for £50. Eleven subs. (Nat) 1
Colonel Peel's Camelion, 5 yrs. (Nat) 1
Mr. Wreford's b g by Bay Middleton out of Margellina, 3 yrs. (J. Howlett) 2
Match: D. M., 200, h ft. Lord Exeter's Phlegon, 7st 5lb (Mann), beat Duke of Bedford's Oakley, 8st 11lb (Robinson). 3 to 1 on Exeter. Won by half a length.

Handicap Plate of £100, for 3 yrs and upwards. D.I.
Mr. Bradford's Reciprocity, 3 yrs, 5st 7lb. (Braham) 1
Mr. Plummer's Alice Hawthorn, 5 yrs, 9st 5lb. (Heseltine) 2
THE RUNNING REIN CASE.—The disputed T.Y.C. came on this morning, and was decided in favour of Mr. Goodman, the Duke of Rutland's case, we hear, having entirely failed.

WEDNESDAY.

Match, T.Y.C., 100, h ft. Duke of Bedford's Espoir, 7st 9lb (E. Edwards), beat Mr. Osbaldeston's Shocking Mamma, 8st 7lb (Robinson). 3 to 1 on Espoir. Won by half a length.
Match T.Y.C., 100, h ft.
Duke of Bedford's Currycomb, 8st 5lb. (Robinson) 0
Mr. Phillimore's Syntaxia, 7st 2lb. (Sly) 0
Handicap Plate of £50 for three-year-olds and upwards. A.F.
Mr. Newton's Jenny Jumps, 3 yrs, 6st 7lb. (W. May) 1
Duke of Rutland's Cowslip, 3 yrs, 7st 1lb. (Chapple) 2
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each, three years, 7st 7lb; four, 8st 2lb; five, 8st 7lb; T.Y.C.; winner to be sold for £150. 7 subs. (Rogers) 1
Lord G. Bentinck's Chatham, 4 yrs. (J. Howlett) 2
Mr. Wreford's b g by Bay Middleton, 3 yrs. (J. Howlett) 2
Subscription Plate of £50; for two years, 6st 7lb; and three years, 8st 10lb. T.Y.C. Winner to be sold for £250, &c. (Abdale) 1
Duke of Richmond's Physalis, 2 yrs. (Petitt) 2
Lord E. Russell's Glen Fishie, 2 yrs. (Petitt) 2
Colonel Peel's f by Slave out of Sen-kale, 8st 5lb, received forfeit from Lord Eglington's Zanoni (dead), 8st 7lb. T.Y.C. 500 h ft.

THURSDAY.

Sweepstakes of 50 sovs each, h ft.—Col. Peel's Zenobia walked over.
Match, 50 h ft. A.F.—Sir W. W. Wynne's Remnant, (Mann), beat Mr. Shelley's Nizza, (Nat).
Match, 200, R.M.—Lord George Bentinck's All-round-my-Hat, (Rogers), beat Lord Glasgow's sister to Give-him-a-name.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each.
Sir W. W. Wynne's Rowland, 3 yrs. (Mann) 1
Mr. Bradford's Reciprocity, 3 yrs. (J. Howlett) 2
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each.
Mr. Wreford's b g by Bay Middleton, out of Margellina, 3 yrs (J. Howlett) 1
Mr. Collin's f by Voltaire, out of Eminah, 2 yrs. (Nat) 2
Match, £100.—Mr. Jacques's Semisera beat Mr. Ogley's Queen of the Gipsies.
Match, £200.—Mr. Payne's Mania (Nat) beat Lord Glasgow's Give-Him-a-Name.
Mr. Thornhill's Elxir received forfeit from Lord Chesterfield's Great Heart, £200, h ft.

FRIDAY.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each.
Mr. Bell's Blackdrop, three yrs. (Bumby) 1
Colonel Peel's Garry Owen, six yrs. (Bumby) 2
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each.
Lord G. Bentinck's Vin Ordinaire. (Rogers) 1
Mr. Shelley's Omphale. (Nat) 2
Handicap Sweepstakes of 20 sovs each.
Mr. Griffith's Newcourt, 3 yrs, 7st 3lb. (Bell) 1
Lord Chesterfield's Knight of the Whistle, 5 yrs, 8st 7lb. (Nat) 2
Handicap Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each.
Mr. White's Emma, 8st. (Bumby) 1
Lord Exeter's f by Liverpool out of Mecca 7st 2lb. (Mann) 2
Match, 100, h ft.—Lord Glasgow's f by Retainer, out of Purity beat Lord Exeter's Dr. Hill.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each.
Lord Bentinck's Misdale, 4 yrs. (Rogers) 1
Duke of Bedford's John of Gaunt, 5 yrs. (Robinson) 0
Lord W. Powlett's Mallard, 3 yrs. (Bartholomew) 0
Mr. J. Day's Morality, 4 yrs. (Wakefield) 4
The Nursery Stakes of 25 sovs each, for two-year-olds.
Lord Verulam's f by Liverpool, out of Brocard, 7st 5lb. (Bartholomew) 1
Mr. Phillimore's Skeleton, 7st 1lb. (J. Howlett) 2
Match, 200, h ft.—Duke of Bedford's Espoir received forfeit from Mr. Payne's c by Touchstone.

Match, 200, h ft.—Lord Stradbroke's Eveson received forfeit from Mr. Gregory's Barricade.
Match, 100, h ft.—Duke of Bedford's Currycomb received forfeit from Sir W. Wynne's Rowland.

TROTTER MATCH AGAINST TIME.—Mr. Andrews, of Great Marlow, a short time since purchased a "condemned" horse, with a couple of broken knees, and but one eye (and that not of the best), of Mr. Cresswell, for 39s. 1. The horse, however, having shown, although nearly 20 years of age, that he had still got some "stuff" left in him, he was backed by his owner for £20, to trot 14 miles within the hour, in harness. The match came off on Monday last upon the Bath road, the distance being from the Dumb Bell Inn, Maidenhead bridge, to the mile-stone at Langley Broom, near Colnbrook, 7 miles out and in. The old "condemned" horse, driven by its owner, started off beautifully from the Dumb Bell, and performed the 14 miles in 57 minutes, 53 seconds, with 2 minutes and 7 seconds to spare. The old 'un was as fresh as the milk at starting, and had scarcely turned a hair. During the distance the horse broke four times, and thus caused a delay of between three and four minutes. His owner has offered to back him to trot in harness 15 miles in the hour.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—Notwithstanding the receipts of English wheat up to Mark-lane, since our last report, have been seasonably extensive, and of superior quality, the demand for that description of grain has ruled very firm, and the prices have advanced from 1s to 2s per quarter, at which nearly or quite the whole of the supply has been disposed of. In free foreign wheat not much business has been transacted, and the quotations have remained unvaried. Malting barley has sold freely, at full currencies; but the value of grinding and distilling parcels has been with difficulty supported. The malt trade has proved extremely inactive, on rather easier terms. French wheat has been comparatively small supplies of oats on offer, they have produced from 6d to 1s per quarter more money. Beans, peas, and flour are quite as dear.

ARRIVALS.—English: Wheat, 3320; Barley, 1480; Malt, 1130; and Oats, 1060 quarters; Flour, 4110 sacks. Irish: Wheat, —; Barley, —; and Oats 23,010 quarters. Foreign: Wheat, 1290; Barley, 1060; and Oats, 680 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 48s to 54s; ditto white, 59s to 66s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 42s to 50s; ditto, white, 50s to 57s; rye, 34s to 38s; grinding barley, 24s to 28s; distilling, 28s to 30s; malting ditto, 30s to 32s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 56s to 62s; brown ditto, 50s to 54s; Kingston and Ware, 56s to 62s; Chevalier, 53s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 17s to 21s; potato ditto, 19s to 23s; Youghal and Cork, black, 17s to 18s; ditto white, 13s to 20s; tick beans, new, 34s to 36s; ditto, old, 34s to 38s; grey peas, 36s to 38s; maple, 33s to 34s; white, 30s to 33s; boilers, 32s to 37s per quarter. Town-made flour, 48s to 62s; Suffolk, 38s to 40s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 36s to 38s per 280 lbs. Foreign.—Free wheat, 50s to 58s. Dantzic, red, 50s to 62s; white, —s to —s. In Bond.—Barley, 20s; oats, new, 15s to 17s; ditto feed, 14s to 16s; beans, 20s to 26s; peas, 23s to 27s per quarter. Flour, America, 22s to 24s; Baltic, 22s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—We have had very little doing in any kind of seeds this week, at about stationary prices.

The following are the present rates:—Lined, English, sowing 38s to 60s; Baltic, crushing, 42s to 45s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 45s to 46s; hempseed, 35s to 45s per quarter; cordage, 10s to 15s per cwt; brown mustard seed, 10s to 11s; white ditto, 10s to 10s 6d; rapeseed, 5s to 5s 9d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, 42s to 43s per last of ten quarters. Lined cakes, English, £10 to £10 10s; ditto foreign, £7 to £7 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, £5 5s to £6 per ton; canary, 7s to 8s per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8½d to 9d; of household ditto, 7d to 8d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 50s 1d; barley, 30s 4d; oats, 17s 0d; rye, 29s 10d; beans, 30s 5d; peas, 32s 8d.

Imperial Averages of Six Weeks which govern Duty.—Wheat, 50s 2d; barley, 30s 7d; oats, 18s 0d; rye, 30s 1d; beans, 30s 6d; peas, 32s 8d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 20s; barley, 8s; oats, 8s; rye, 10s 6d; beans, 10s 6d; peas, 10s 6d.

Tea.—The public sales of tea—which have comprised upwards of 70,000 packages, and which was brought to a conclusion on Thursday—have been well attended by the trade. Out of the quantity brought forward, about 20,000 packages have been actually disposed of. Common and middling congous have gone off at a reduction of 1d to 1½d, and twankays 1d to 2d per lb. In other kinds no alteration has been noticed.

Sugar.—This market has ruled firm since our last report, but without a large amount of business being transacted in it. Prices have been freely supported.

Coffee.—The improvement lately noticed in the demand for, and prices of, coffee, has now fallen off. In the few sales reported this week much heaviness has prevailed, and lower rates have been generally accepted, though not to any material extent.

Tallow.—The market is in a quiet state, but prices are not lower. P.Y.C. on the spot, is sold at 4½d; and for forward delivery, 4½d 3d per cwt.

Oils.—There is very little doing in any kind of oils, and the rates are with difficulty supported.

Hops.—We have a large quantity of new hops offering, yet the demand for them is steady, on the following terms:—New Sussex Pockets, 100s to 110s; Weald of Kent do., 110s to 120s; Mid Kent, 135s to 140s; and East Kent, 135s to 190s, per cwt. The duty is estimated at from £130,000 to £135,000.

Wool.—The large sales of Colonial and other wool are still in progress; so far as they have proceeded, the biddings have been brisk, at an advance of 1d to 1½d per lb. on the currency of the last auctions.

Potatoes.—We have had a large arrival of potatoes in the pool this week, while they have gone off steadily, at from £2 10s to £3 10s, per ton.

Coals.—Adair's, 15s; Hebburn Main, 17s 6d; Clarke and Co., 17s; Gosforth, 20s 6d; Hilda, 19s 6d; Killingworth, 20s; Lambton, 20s 9d; Stewart's, 21s 9d; Conard, 21s 6d; Adelaide, 21s per ton.

Provisions.—Although the demand for Irish butter is heavy, the late improvement in the quotations is well supported. Foreign butter is dull, and has declined in price quite 2s per cwt., the best Dutch selling at 98s to 99s. The arrivals of bacon are large, yet prime qualities find buyers at 39s to 42s per cwt. landed. In other kinds of provisions very little is doing.

Smithfield.—The supplies of fat stock having been more than equal to meet the wants of the buyers, the general demand has proved inactive, at barely stationary prices. Beef, from 2s 6d to 3s 10d; mutton, 2s 8d to 4s 4d; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 4d; and pork, 2s 10d to 3s 10d; per 8 lbs., to sink the offer.

Neagote and Leadenhall.—Prime mutton has sold freely; other kinds of meat slowly, on the following terms:—Beef, from 2s 4d to 3s 4d; mutton, 2s 8d to 4s 4d; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 4d; and pork, 3s to 3s 6d per 8 lbs. by the carcase.

ROBERT HERRARD.

COMMERCE AND MONEY.

The commercial intelligence received from abroad since our last publication is again satisfactory. The mail from Bombay brings letters from that place to the 8th of September, and from Calcutta and Madras they are of corresponding dates. Trade throughout our Indian possessions was gradually becoming more healthy, money more plentiful, and the stocks of British goods, previously nearly unsaleable, had at these dates been materially reduced. In this quarter, therefore, a market for the sale of additional quantities of our manufactures is gradually unfolding itself, and during the last week it has caused increased activity in all our manufacturing districts. From China, by this mail, no letters have been received so late as those were to which we alluded in a former number. From the United States of America, and from the various rising communities on the great American continent, letters of late dates have been received, and generally the commercial reports from all of them continue to be cheering.

On the English Stock Exchange, however, less activity early in the week was displayed, and the Consols were ½ cent lower than they were when our last number went to press. On the foreign stock exchange the general aspect of business has been done, chiefly for foreign account, and prices generally have been fairly supported. In the share-market, likewise, the beginning of the week, there was rather a lively demand for the shares of the leading railway associations, and an advance in the price of some of them was the necessary consequence, particularly in the Edinburgh and Glasgow, Eastern Counties, Northern and Eastern, and in those of the London and Birmingham. On the Royal Exchange last post day, the supply of bills drawn on the Continent was less than usual, but still it was more than equal to the demand, and the rates of the exchanges continue in favour of a further influx of money into this country.

At the conclusion of the week's operations in the Money market, the demand for money for commercial purposes rather increased than otherwise, and a tendency to increased rates of interest on the discount of bankers, merchants, and traders' acceptances is becoming more apparent, although not as yet to that extent which admits any general advance being noticed, the quotation still remaining from Two-and-a-half per Cent. to Five per Cent. per annum, according to the character of the Bills to be converted into cash. On the Stock Exchanges, likewise, both English and foreign, the demand for Stock is rather improved than otherwise, and all descriptions of British Securities are from ½ to ½ cent dearer than they were in the beginning of the week. In Railway shares, also, activity continued to be exhibited amongst the dealers in these descriptions of securities, and prices continued gradually to get dearer, until the end of the week closed the money market.

BAITING FUNDS AND LONDON BANKS.—Three per Cent. Consols, 95½; Three per Cent. Reduced, 94½; Three-and-a-half per Cent. Reduced, 101½; Three-and-a-half per Cent. New, 102½; Long Annuities, 12-17-16; Bank of England Stock, 179½ to 180½; East India Stock, 270½ to 272; East India Bonds, 69 to 70 premium; Exchequer Bills, 62s to 65s pre-mium; Union Bank of London, 104; London Joint Stock Bank, 12½; London and Westminster Bank, 22½; Consols for the Settlement, 95½.

FOREIGN STOCKS.—Austrian Bonds, 115 to 116; Russian Bonds, 116 to 117; Neapolitan Bonds, 102 to 104; Chilean Bonds, 100 to 102; Brazilian, 73 to 74; Belgian Bonds, 104 to 106½; Danish Bonds, 86½ to 87; Peruvian Bonds, 21½ to 22; Dutch Two-and-a-half per Centa, 54½; Dutch Five per Centa, 99½; Venezuela Bonds, 34 to 35; Mexican Bonds, 30½ to 31½; Spanish Fives, 20 to 21; French Threes, 20 to 21; French Three per Cent. Rentes, 31 to 32 ex. 25 60c.; French Five per Cent. Rentes, 122½ ex. 25 65c.; Buenos Ayres, 23; Portuguese Bonds, 43½.

RAILWAY AND PUBLIC ASSOCIATION SHARES.—Birmingham and Derby, 48 to 50; Birmingham and Gloucester, 52 to 55; Bristol and Exeter, 58 to 59½; Eastern Counties (New), 11½ to 12; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 53½ to 54½; Great North of England, 74 to 76; Great Western, 49; Hull and Selby, 42; London and Brighton, 37½; London and Croydon, 124; London and Blackwall, 4½; London and Greenwich, 4½; London and Birmingham Stock, 216½ to 217½; Manchester and Leeds, 14 premium; Manchester and Birmingham, 34 to 35; Midland Counties, 81; North Midland, 80 to 82; London and Dover, 25½; York and North Midland,

SCOTTISH SEQUESTERATIONS.—P. DAVIDSON, jun., and Co., Dundee and Cork, fish-curers. W. McALLUM, Glasgow, merchant. R. DANKIN and Co., Glasgow, leather cutters. A. WARREN, and SON, Glasgow, merchants and commission-agents.

BIRTHS.

At Cawnpore, the lady of Captain Douglas Moffat, Bengal Cavalry, of a son and heir.—At Congresbury, Somerset, the lady of the Rev. Thomas D'Oyley Walters, of a daughter.—The lady of William Humphrey Pilcher, of No. 13, New Broad-street, of a daughter.—At Alexandria, Egypt, the lady of John Wingfield Larking, Esq., of a son.—At Ever-ton-lodge, Lymington, the lady of G. F. Balston, Esq., of a daughter.—In Devonshire-street, P. Ireland-place, the lady of Captain Rivett Carnac, of a son.—The lady of Matthew Flower, Esq., of No. 14, Norfolk-crescent, Hyde park, of a daughter.—At Eton College, the lady of the Rev. E. H. Pickering, of a daughter.—At the Vicarage, Horton Kirby, Mrs. E. James, of a son.—At the Parsonage, Little Hadham, Herts, the lady of the Rev. Drummond Rawnsley, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Grove, near Wantage, Berks, Thomas C. Godfrey, Esq., Sidmonton, county of South-ampton, to Fanny King, only daughter of John Caldwell, Esq., of the Grove, Berks.—At Potton, Frederic, second son of Mr. Win. Atkinson, St. Neots, to Kezia, second daughter of Mr. W. Masters, of the former place.—At Claptham, John, the eldest son of John Thomas Betts, Esq., of Broomfield House, Claptham, to Maria, eldest daughter of Henry Sturt, Esq., of the same place.—At St. Marylebone Church, James Ewing, Esq., of Park-crescent, Portland-place, to Louisa, daughter of the late M. Dick, of Richmond-hill, Surrey.—At St. Neots, Charles Veney, jun., Esq., of Huntingdon, to Catherine, younger daughter of John Hill Day, Esq., Priory, St. Neots.—At Bath, the Rev. S. C. Malam, A.M., Balliol College, Oxford, to Caroline Selina, second daughter of the Rev. C. M. Mount, chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells.—At York, Mr. John Pennington, of Camberwell, Surrey, to Ellen, daughter of Charles Alfred Threlton, Esq., Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Middlesex and the city of Westminster.—At Magdalen Church, county of Tipperary, John Burnet, Esq., Cookstown House, Kilkenny, to Helena, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Mansell, rector of Castellan.—At East Barnet, the Rev. S. Haughton Sherard, of Downham, Lancashire, to Mary Halton, eldest daughter of the late Sir Simon Haughton Clarks, Bart., of Oakhill, Herts.

DEATHS.

At Hong Kong, on the eve of embarkation for home, Lieut. and Adjutant Joseph Magrath, of the 55th Regiment.—At Seaford, Peter Wright, Esq., of the Inner Temple, London.—At Bristol, the Rev. S. M. Morgan, secretary to the Irish Society of London.—At Kemp Town, Brighton, Richard Stead, Esq., of Colston Raleigh, Devon, the Rev. Robert Greenwood, A.M., of Prospect-house, Woodford, Essex, Thomas Lewis, Esq., of 13, Cadogan-place, Elizabeth, daughter of the late James Morrison, Esq.—Alexander At Battle, Sussex, Mr. Charles Alderton.—At Bombay, Captain Alfred Bradford, of the 13th Regiment Native Infantry, Bombay Army.—At Bath, Mary, the relict of the Rev. Charles Johnson, vicar of South Brent, Somerset.—At Cheltenham, William Rawlings, Esq.—At Croydon, Mrs. Elizabeth Dales.—At North Brixton, Elizabeth Mary, the beloved wife of Adam Burns, Esq.—The Rev. Robert Orme, rector of Essendon, Herts.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Advertisements cannot be received after Seven o'clock on Thursday evening.

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—MONDAY, Oct. 30th, and during the Week, the revived Drama of **THE WRECK ASHORE**; or, a Bridegroom from the Sea. Principal Characters by Messrs. Lyon, Maynard, O. Smith, Wright, Mrs. Yates, and Miss Woolgar.—After which (seventh time) a new Farce, called **WANTED A WIFE**; or, London, Liverpool, and Bristol. Supported by Messrs. Wright, Maynard, S. Smith, Hughes, Wieland, Lyon, Miss Chaplin, and Mrs. Frank Matthews.—**THE MORAL PHILOSOPHER.** Vieuxrenard, Mr. O. Smith; Mlle. Dangeville, Miss Emma Stanley.—And the Burletta of **THE BLUE JACKETS.** Principal Characters by Miss Woolgar, Miss Emma Stanley, and Mr. O. Smith. Boxes, 4s.; Pit, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Second Price at 9. Doors open at half-past 6, commence at 7 o'clock.

COLOSSEUM, REGENT'S PARK, will **SHORTLY** be **CLOSED**.—The new proprietor takes leave to inform the numerous foreigners of distinction and others who may wish to visit the COLOSSEUM, that it will shortly **CLOSE** for the purpose of making very extensive alterations and improvements. Open every day, from 10 till dusk. The Grand Panorama of London taken from St. Paul's—the Saloon of Arts, with Reineagle—Picture of the Death of Nelson—Conservatories—Swiss Cottage—Mountain Scenery—Lake—Waterfalls—Fountain, &c.; also the view from the summit of the building. N.B. In the Conservatories, in fruit and flower, the Musa Sapientum, or Banana Tree, and Cinnam Amabile.

GLACIARUM, BAKER-STREET BAZAAR.—The Subscribers to the Glaciarium and the Public are respectfully informed that the Artificial Ice lately destroyed by a storm of rain, which inundated it, has been magically refrozen. The snow has again fallen on the mountains, rocks, and trees, and the picturesque little GLACIER, formed of the ice, again tempts the venturesome Skater to descend with rapidity to the ice-bound Lake of Lucerne, now refrozen as solid as ever; and Skaters and sceptic Visitors are invited to witness (while the opportunity offers) this extraordinary novelty, the only one in the world, which will be reopened to the Public daily, from 11 in the morning until 6; and illuminated in the evening from 6 o'clock till 10, with the addition every evening at 7 of a promenade musicale, and the extra novelty of Sledges on the frozen lake for ladies and children, without additional charge. Admittance, 1s.; Children, 6d.; Skaters, 1s.

TO THE MANAGERS OF SCHOOLS IN LONDON AND ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD AND ALSO TO THE VISITORS OF THE ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

THE PUBLIC LECTURES by Dr. Ryan, Professor Bach-hoffner, Mr. Goddard, and others, are delivered at Twelve, One, Two, Three, Half-past Four, and at Eight o'clock in the evening, and usually occupy about half an hour each. They are generally **ELEMENTARY LECTURES**, and are delivered in the most simple and interesting form with a view to combine entertainment with instruction. The subject of the Lectures for each day is suspended in the Hall.—To the valuable APPARATUS for ILLUSTRATION has been added ARMSTRONG'S HYDRO-ELECTRIC MACHINE, and LONGBOTTOM'S OPAQUE MICROSCOPE.—THE EXHIBITION ROOMS, with continued novelties, are open Mornings and Evenings, except Saturday Evenings. Admission one Shilling. Schools, Half-price. For instruction in the Private Classes apply to Mr. R. L. Longbottom, the Secretary.

SECOND-HAND FURNITURE BOUGHT TO ANY AMOUNT IN TOWN OR COUNTRY, and no Charge for attendance within 20 miles.—Messrs. J. F. HASKEW and Co. beg to inform the Nobility, Gentry, Executors, and others, that they purchase to any amount, any quantity or description of Furniture, Plate, Paintings, Books, China, Pianofortes, or the Clearing of large Houses, for which the highest price that can possibly be obtained, and ready money, will be given; avoiding the immense expense and trouble of an auction, by applying, personally, from 10 to 4, or by letter, to Messrs. HASKEW, at their Offices, 14, Berner's-street, Oxford-street.

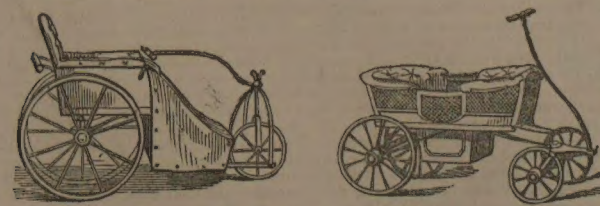
NO. 8, LUDGATE-HILL.—COFFEE.—The consumption of this article is wonderfully increased; its extraordinary cheapness as a family beverage, and the improvements which we have recently adopted in the roasting department, enable us confidently to recommend its use to all classes.—Good common Plantation Coffee, 1s. per lb.; Ceylon Coffee, 1s. 2d. per lb.; fine Ceylon, or Dutch Java, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d. per lb.; fine Company's Java, 1s. 8d. per lb.; fine Jamaica Coffee, or picked Java, 1s. 10d. per lb.; choice old Mocha, 2s. per lb.; finest West India Mountain Coffee, 2s. 4d.—SIDNEY and HALL, tea importers and dealers, the Tea Establishment, 8, Ludgate-hill.

H. MEYER and Co.'s PATENT ELLIPTIC LAMP, 126, Piccadilly, London. This Lamp has now been before the public upwards of three years, and has in no instance given dissatisfaction. It is used by a great number of Noblemen and Gentlemen, and in several of the first Club Houses and other large Establishments, without ever getting out of order. With Olive Oil, sold by H. MEYER and Co. at 5s. 6d. per gallon, it gives a light equal to sixteen Wax Candles. It is perfectly shadowless, on the principle of the French Carcel Lamp, but without its complicated Machinery. H. M. and Co. will have great pleasure to allow a Month's trial, previous to any purchase being made.

NO. 8, LUDGATE-HILL.—TEAS CHEAPER.—The recent advice from Canton assure us of the gratifying intelligence, that the quality of the tea is materially improving, much greater attention is being paid to its culture, and the blessings of peace, so earnestly desired, and so auspiciously cemented, are pregnant with the happiest results to the commerce and welfare of both empires. Sample chops of the forthcoming season's teas had already arrived, the crop was stated as abundant, and the leaf in the highest condition. The importation of the present year is considerably greater than former years, and above an average supply. We are therefore enabled to announce the gratifying result, a choice stock of splendid qualities from 2d. to 4d. per lb. cheaper. The advantages which an immense sale for tea enable us to command, the premium we have for years maintained upon the markets at extensive buyers, together with the celebrity acquired from excellence of quality, enable us to offer inducements to the purchaser of tea rarely to be met with. Our desire for upholding the character we have earned for choice selected goods, will only be equalled by our determination to sell upon the smallest remunerating profits.—SIDNEY and HALL, Dealers and Importers, 8, Ludgate-hill.

MORISON'S HYGIENIC MEDICINES.—An Agent for the sale of the above Medicines is to be found in every Town in the United Kingdom, and most of the principal Cities throughout the World. See that the words "Morison's Universal Medicines" are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each box, in white letters on a red ground, without which none can be genuine. No Chemists or Druggists are allowed to sell Morison's Medicines.

The following are the principal depots in London:—
Medical Dispenser Office, 368, Strand.
Messrs. Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street.
Mr. Field, 65, Quadrant, Regent-street.
Mrs. Baucher, 123, Tottenham Court-road.
Mrs. Good, 55, Cambridge-st., Edgware-road.
Mr. Loftis, 3, Park-place, Mile End-road.
Mr. Chappell, 84, Lombard-street, Cornhill.
Mr. J. Kaines, 20, New-road, St. George's-in-the-east.
Mrs. E. Dore, 25, Watling-street.
Mr. Baldwin, 33, Great Tower-street.
All those who are desirous of becoming acquainted with the Hygienic or Morisonian System of Medicine, should read the abridged "Morisoniana," also the "Hygeia," and other Hygienic publications, which may be had of all the Agents for Morison's Medicines throughout the Country, and at the Hygienic Office, 368, Strand, London. British College of Health, Hamilton Place, New-road, London.



INVALIDS AND CHILDREN.

INVALID WHEEL CHAIRS, on every plan, studious of comfort to Invalids, from the cheapest to the most expensive builds, new and second-hand, may now be had on sale or hire, at greatly reduced prices. Children's Carriages, light, strong, easy, and safe; so perfectly secure that children may be entrusted to the most careless with impunity; now in use from the palace to the cottage. A great collection of all kinds of Children's Airing Carriages, at very low prices. INGRAM'S Manufactory, 29, City-road, Finsbury-square.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will henceforward be on sale EVERY SATURDAY MORNING at JOHNSTONE and Co.'s, News Agents, Eden Quay, DUBLIN. Price 6d., postage free.—* The Trade supplied.

REDDING AND CO. Boston, United States, have the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS on sale.—The Vols. 1 and 2, may also be had. REDDING & Co., Booksellers, Boston.

AN EASY INTRODUCTION TO CHEMISTRY, by G. SPARKS, late Madras Civil Service. "Clear and interesting."—Provincial Medical Journal. "Concise and extremely lucid."—Medical Times "Ought to supersede all other elementary books on chemistry."—Monthly Magazine. WHITTAKER and Co., Ave Maria-lane.

THE LADIES' GAZETTE OF FASHION for November (price 1s., post-free, 1s. 4d.) contains a superb Plate of Winter Fashions, in addition to the 50 beautifully coloured Figures given in that work, making 70 splendid Figures, and comprising the latest Fashions direct from Paris; new Patterns of 26 Walking Dresses, 60 Bonnets, a great number of Cloaks, Pelisses, Mantlets, &c., with ample descriptions. London: G. BEGGER, Holywell-street, Strand.

THE ART OF MAKING FIREWORKS.

A MANUAL OF PYROTECHNY; or, a Familiar System of Recreative Fire-works. By G. W. MORTIMER. Illustrated by Plates. * The directions given will enable youth to gratify their taste at a comparatively small expense, and enable them to guard against accidents. London: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, and Co., Stationers'-Hall Court.

ALL THE SPLENDID NOVELTIES IN FASHIONS for NOVEMBER, SIX PLATES, Five beautifully Engraved and Coloured, will be published on TUESDAY NEXT, in THE WORLD OF FASHION Monthly Magazine of the Courts of London and Paris. The Fashions will comprise every description of Morning, Evening, and Walking Dresses, Pelisses, Mantillas, Pelerines, Cardinals, Cloaks, Caps, Bonnets, and Head-Dresses, in immense variety. Nothing can surpass this splendid Magazine. Price only 2s.—Office, 299, Strand. Orders received by all booksellers wherever residing.

This Day is ready, the Monthly Part of the **MEDICAL TIMES** (first of a new vol.), containing LECTURES by Mr. Guthrie, Sir Benjamin Brodie, Raspail, Dr. C. J. B. Williams, F.R.S.; Original Articles by Dr. Clay, Dr. Hunter Lane, Mr. R. B. Knowis, Mr. Ellis, Mr. Cox, Mr. Wardlaw, &c.; Four Medical Letters by Dr. de Beaumont, of Paris; Meetings of Medical Societies; with about a hundred other articles of great value to the medical and scientific reader.—Price, 1s. 7d.—Subscription annually, £1.—Sent from the office weekly by post, 49, Essex-street, Strand.

MUSIC IN "LA FAVOURITE" (NOW PLAYING AT DRURY-LANE THEATRE).

THE PIANIST for November, No. 35 (now ready), contains seven of the popular airs in "La Favourite," as Piano Solos. Also a set of Waltzes by Strauss. A new Song by Miss Costello, Music by the Countess * * * * (expressly for the Pianist). A new Song, entitled "The Musical Shell." Also the Peri Waltz, the Peri Galop, and Carbineer's March. The whole for 2s. Post-free, 2s. 6d. The 4th edition of No. 34 is now ready, containing the famous Chateau d'Eu Music, as performed before her Majesty in France. SHERWOODS; GANGE, 19, Poultry.

CHEAP ATLAS.
THE NEW EDINBURGH GENERAL ATLAS, exhibiting the Relative Extent and Divisions, the Boundaries, and other geographical details of the various Empires, states, and provinces of the world, agreeably to the best authorities, and in accordance with modern discovery; together with a Comparative View of the Heights of Hills and Lengths of Rivers, revised to the present day. By J. LOTHIAN. 45 splendidly coloured Maps, royal folio, only £1 8s. (published at £4 4s.). London: JOHN FIELD, 65, Regent's-quadrant, corner of Air-street.—Very few copies of this superb work remain on hand.

MUSICAL LIBRARY; a Selection of the best Vocal and Instrumental Music, both English and Foreign. Edited by W. AYRTON, Esq. 8 vols. folio, sewed (published £1 14s. 6d.). £1 12s.—Also, the

MUSICAL CABINET and HARMONIST; a Collection of Classical and Popular Music, comprising selections of the best English, Scotch, and Irish Melodies, Foreign National Airs, Overtures, Quadrilles, Waltzes, Duets, Glee, &c. (not in the "Musical Library"), 4 vols. small folio (published £2), 1s. London: JOHN FIELD, 65, Regent's-quadrant, corner of Air-street.

Just out, price 6d., neatly done up in a Tartan wrapper, and gilt edges, **THE GRAVE OF GENIUS.**

A Tale: true, yet marvellous. By J. O. LA MONT. "This tale—written by La Mont—is, perhaps from its truth, one of the most extraordinary we have ever read. There are some circumstances therein detailed which, were it not that they are related by one upon whose veracity we can depend, would make us sceptical. It will be read with painful interest."—City Chronicle. London: W. SRAVEN, Piccadilly-Row.

* * * May be had, to order, of all booksellers in town and country.

ROBERTS' ORIENTAL ILLUSTRATIONS.—SECOND EDITION.

In a large volume, octavo, printed in the best manner on superfine paper, price 12s. bound in cloth.

ORIENTAL ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE SACRED SCRIPTURES, collected from the Customs, Manners, Rites, Superstitions, Traditions, Parabolical, Idiomatical, and Proverbial forms of Speech, Climate, Works of Arts, and Literature of the Hindus, during a Residence in the East of nearly fourteen years. By JOSEPH ROBERTS, Corresponding Member of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland. The Second Edition, corrected and enlarged.

London: Printed for THOMAS TAGG, 73, Cheapside, and sold by all other booksellers.

TO MAGISTRATES AND JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, of Saturday, the 14th day of October last, contains the recent CENSUS of ENGLAND and WALES, drawn up from the official return made to Parliament. This work forms a Supplement of sixteen pages, and contains an Alphabetical List of the whole of the Parishes and Towns in England and Wales, with their respective population, according to the Census of 1841, compiled with great care and accuracy; and may be had of any news-vender, price 6d. Where any difficulty arises in obtaining it, parties have only to inclose 6d. in a letter (post-paid), addressed to Mr. LITTLE, publisher of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, No. 198, Strand, London, who will forward it, on receipt.

HUMOROUS COMPANION TO "VALENTINE VOX."

On 1st of November will be published, price 1s., the first Part of **SYLVESTER SOUND, the SOMNAMBULIST.** By the Author of "Valentine Vox, the Ventriloquist," "Stanley Thorn," &c. &c. Each part will be embellished with four highly-finished Illustrations on steel.

The character of this work will be essentially humorous; but as the thrilling, as well as the laughter-moving scenes, a Somnambulist may create are innumerable, the object proposed is to excite alternately the deepest interest and the most joyous mirth, by the portrayal of the extraordinary positions in which a man who acts upon his dreams may be placed, and the highly ridiculous terror he may inspire. To be completed in twelve parts. London: W. M. CLARK, 17, Warwick-lane. Orders received by every bookseller in the Kingdom.

WONDERS FOR A PENNY!!!

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST ALMANACK!

OLD MOORE'S ALMANACK,

FOR THE YEAR OF HUMAN REDEMPTION, 1844.

32 Pages, with 17 Engravings, containing Rules for the Preservation of Health; List of Fairs; the Wisest Sayings of the Wisest Men; Prophetic Hierarchy adapted to the Times; Stamp Tables; Table to calculate Wages; Corn-law Scale; Table of Wars since the Revolution in 1688; Prophecies and Proverbs; Summary of the British Parliament; the British Navy; Gardener's Calendar; Farmer's Calendar; the Weather, calculated from never-failing data; Eclipses; Moon's Rising and Setting; and all that can be expected in an Almanack.

* * * Town and Country Booksellers, and Agents, desirous of securing an early supply of this deservedly popular Almanack, must give their orders immediately.

London: INGRAM and COOK, Crane-court, Fleet-street.

CHEAP AND ELEGANT POCKET-BOOKS FOR 1844. Beautifully illustrated with 14 plates each, and containing a great variety of useful and entertaining matter, besides a Diary and Almanack, and the usual contents of the more expensive books.

GRAHAM'S COMIC POCKET-BOOK, 14 Plates, tuck, gilt edges, price 1s.

GRAHAM'S LONDON ANNUAL REPOSITORY, ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s.

GRAHAM'S LADIES' POCKET SOUVENIR, ditto, roan tuck, ditto, ditto, 1s. 6d.

GRAHAM'S LADIES' ANNUAL REMEMBRANCE, ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s. 6d.

No expense has been spared to render these what they will be found to be—the best and cheapest Pocket-Books ever offered to public notice.

GRAHAM'S POST-OFFICE AND COMMERCIAL ALMANACK FOR 1844, printed on Chapman's Patent Paper-Cloth, with rollers, 6d.

Country Correspondents should be early with their orders to JOHN GRAHAM, 2, George-street, Aldgate, or to any of the London booksellers.

THE CHEAPEST BOOKS EVER PRINTED!

Now Publishing, in neat volumes, price 6d. each, **THE POCKET CLASSICS FOR THE PEOPLE;**

being new and cheap editions, in a cabinet size, of the most popular Works of the best English Prose Writers and Poets. Now ready, each complete,

1. Dr. Johnson's Rasselas.
2. Goldsmith's Poetical Works.
3. Sterne's Sentimental Journey.
4. Thomson's Seasons.
5. Mackenzie's Man of Feeling.
6. Coleridge's Ancient Mariner, and Minor Poems.
7. Rev. W. Jones's Letters from a Tutor to his Pupils.
8. Sir W. Scott's Lady of the Lake.
9. The Vicar of Wakefield.
10. Pope's Essay on Man, and Blair's Grave.

Price only 6d. each volume!
London: SHERWOOD, GILBERT, and PIERCE, 23, Paternoster-row.

STOOPING OF THE SHOULDERS AND CONTRACTION

of the CHEST effectually prevented in Youth, and Ladies and Gentlemen of all ages, by the PATENT ST. JAMES'S CHEST EXPANDER, which is simple and easily fitted, and can be forwarded per post, by Mr. A. BINYON, Wholesale Depot, 40, Tavistock-street, Covent Garden, London; or full particulars may be obtained on enclosing a postage stamp.

THE PARISIAN DETERGENTS, so justly celebrated for the instant restoration of the original splendour of solid or tarnished gilding, or moult, and lacker, and for effectually cleansing the interior of lamps, however foul or encrusted, are now SOLD by SMITH and Co., special agents to supply the trade, and the public, at their central depot, opposite Norfolk-street, Strand. Price for gold, 2s. 6d.; for lacker, 1s. 6d.; for lamp, 1s. 4d.; per bottle. Sold also by Deanes, London-bridge.

A SUPERIOR BRONZE FENDER for 10s.; Ornamented Iron ditto, 4s. 6d.; Chamber Fire Irons, 1s. 9d. the set; Parlour ditto, 3s. 6d.; Coal Scuttlers from 1s. 6d.; Copper ditto, 13s.; a really beautiful set of three Tea Trays, 10s. 6d., and every article in Furnishing Ironmongery 20 per cent. lower than any other house. The quality of every article warranted.

R. and J. STACK, Stove, Range, and Bath Manufacturers, 336, Strand, facing Somerset House. Established 1813.

IN answer to a former Advertisement, C. B. L. is safe, and most anxious to hear immediately from his own home, where he hopes to be able to be in a short time.—C. B. L.

UMBRELLAS.—W. and J. SANGSTER beg to call the attention of the Public to their GUINEA UMBRELLA, which, for durability and lightness, is not to be excelled.—140, Regent-street; and 94, Fleet-street.—N.B. A large stock of German Umbrellas, with best ivory handles, &c., from 18s. each. Also, ladies Umbrellas, from 7s. 6d. to 21s. each.

SIX Pounds of good sound TEA for Eighteen Shillings.—The EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY announce a further reduction of from 4d. to 6d. per lb., and are resolved, while the Merchants continue to supply the market so liberally, that the public shall reap the benefit.

No. 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate.

SILVER LEVER WATCHES for £4 4s., warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week, at JONES'S, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House, Watchmaker to the Admiralty. This announcement will, it is hoped, put a stop to further encroachments of the Swiss manufacturer on the demand for British labour. We confidently ask the support of those who know their own interests as well as those who are anxious for the success of home manufactures.

PLATE SUITED FOR PRESENTATION.—Committees or private individuals requiring splendid or simple articles of PLATE for presentation, may, by addressing a paid letter, have drawings sent for their approval. A number of large articles, as Epergnes, Cups, Waiters, &c., are always in stock, second-hand; a list of them, with price, can be furnished.—T. COX SAVORY, Silversmith, &c., 47, Cornhill (seven doors from Gracechurch-street, London).

GENTLEMEN'S GREAT COATS, CLOAKS, &c., in greater variety of style than any other House in London, at J. ALBERT and Co.'s, Tailors, 52, King William-street, City. Every description of Gentlemen's and Youths' outer Garments for the present season, of the best description, at prices—cut, quality, and make considered—much cheaper than any puting slopeller or hosier in the Kingdom. Established 26 years.—52, King William-street, City.

GOWLAND'S LOTION.—This elegant Preparation, an original formula of the late Dr. Gowland for all Impurities of the Skin, continues to maintain a reputation commensurate with its specific properties of speedily eradicating every species of Eruptive Malady, Discoloration, &c., and of Preserving and Enhancing the beauty of the Complexion by a congenial action upon the Skin, as perfectly innocent as it is agreeable and efficacious. "ROUNT. SHAW, London," is in white letters on the Government Stamp. Prices, 2s. 9d., 5s. 6d., quarts 8s. 6d. Sold by all Perfumers, &c.

BIELEFIELD'S PATENT QUAKERS' GLASS STAND.—Plate-glass Factors, Upholsters, &c., are respectfully informed that specimens of STANDS for TOILET and SHAVING GLASSES, made on a new principle, may now be seen at the Works. The principle of the improvement for which this patent has been obtained is perfectly simple. The stands are elegant in appearance, convenient and agreeable in use, and cannot get out of order.—Papier Maché Works, 15, Wellington-street North, Strand, London.

EMPLOYMENT.—Persons having a little time to spare, are apprised that Agents continue to be appointed in London and Country Towns by the EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY, for the sale of their celebrated TEA (Offices, 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate-street). They are packed in showy leaden canisters from an ounce to a pound, with the prices and weight marked on each packet, and but little trouble is occasioned by the sale; the license is only 11s. per annum, and many during the last seventeen years have realized considerable incomes by the Agency, without 1s. let or loss. Application to be made (if by letter, post-paid) as above.

CITY EQUITABLE CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 3, Fleet-street, near Temple Bar.—Gentlemen in search of a Tailor, will run no risk by giving one trial to the proprietor of the above small establishment. He is not only thoroughly capable of fitting them well, but is satisfied that his style, quality, and prices, are such as must in all respects give satisfaction. He uses materials which are almost exclusively confined to West-end Tailors. The only articles kept ready made, are a choice assortment of the different descriptions of Waterproof Coats, really good, and very cheap, suitable for the present season. A list of prices forwarded, on application to G. EVANS.

OCCUPATION FOR CHILDREN IN LONG EVENINGS.

A Permanent Fund of Amusement and Instruction.

BUTTER'S TANGIBLE ARITHMETIC and GEOMETRY; an easy and effectual Method of Teaching the simple Rules of Arithmetic and Fractions; also the Formation of Squares, Cubes, Prisms, Pyramids, and an endless variety of Buildings; illustrated by Figures and a Box of Cubes. Price, with 96 Cedar Cubes, 5s.; with 144 ditto, 6s. 6d.; with 144 larger Mahogany Cubes, 10s. Sold by all Booksellers, Stationers, and Toy-men.—J. TAYLOR, Agent, 11, Portugal-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

H. WALKER'S NEEDLES (by authority "The Queen's Own"), have large eyes, are easily threaded (even by blind persons), and improved points, temper, and finish. Each paper is labelled with a likeness of her Majesty or his Royal Highness Prince Albert, in relief, on coloured grounds. Every quality of needles, fish-hooks, hooks and eyes, steel pens, &c., for shipping. These needles or pens for the home trade are sent free by post by any respectable dealer, on receipt of 13 penny stamps for every shilling value. H. WALKER, Manufacturer to the Queen, 20, Maiden-lane, Wood-street, London.

DOVOR.—LONDON HOTEL.—W. J. HOLLYER begs most respectfully to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and Public in general, that he has entered upon the above old-established Hotel, which he has entirely re-furnished and fitted up with every requisite for comfort and convenience. It is situated adjoining the Steam-packet Quay, near the Railway Terminus, the Custom-House, and Alien Office, and commands a fine view of the Harbour, Sea, and Castle. Families or Gentlemen boarded for any length of time, on terms that cannot fail to give satisfaction. W. J. H. trusts, by superior accommodation and moderate charges, to merit the encouragement of the visitors to Dovor and the Continent.—Excellent Stabling. Lock-up Coach-houses.

JAMES HEELEY and SONS beg most respectfully to inform their friends that they have reduced the price of their "Public School Pen," so justly estimated to 2s. 6d. per box, containing One Gross. In order to meet the increased demand caused by the extension of Day-school Instruction, now so generally adopted, they have also introduced a strong **USEFUL PEN**, designated **THE BRITISH SCHOOL PEN**, of FINE and MEDIUM POINTS; and call the attention of the Managers of such Institutions to the same, which they offer to Schools at ONE SHILLING PER GROSS. A Sample Gross forwarded to order. The cost of postage will be 4d.—Mount-street, Birmingham.—London Agent: R. GROOMBRIDGE, 5, Paternoster-row.

NOW READY, BERDOE'S WINTER VENTILATING and REALLY WATERPROOF WRAPPERS, SHOOTING JACKETS, &c., in great variety. New and much improved styles. Five guineas for a complete outfit, including the general and cord recommendation of those who have adopted them, and a host of imitations of these gentlemanly and established garments—furnish the best evidence of their efficiency and value. An inspection is confidently invited. Also, of an extensive assortment of first-rate materials and garments for the coming season, guaranteed to exclude any description or continuance of rain whatever. Made only by W. BERDOE, Tailor, Waterproof, &c., 69, Cornhill (north side).

EVERYTHING for the WORK-TABLE at MECHE'S Manufactory, 4, Leadenhall-street, London.—Ladies are respectfully invited to visit this Emporium of Elegance, to select the Scotch Shawls, Thinblies, Finger-guards, Silk-winders, Needles, Pins, Piercers, Netting-boxes and materials, and all other requisites for Ladies' work. Mechi has the most splendid stock in London of Ladies' Work-tables and Work-boxes, in papier maché and fancy woods; also a great variety of Ladies' Companions and Pocket-books, elegantly fitted up. Splendid papier maché Blotting and Writing-cases, Card cases, Card-racks, Watch-stands, Playing Card-cases, Inkstands, &c.; Chessmen in ivory and bone—some superlatively beautiful.

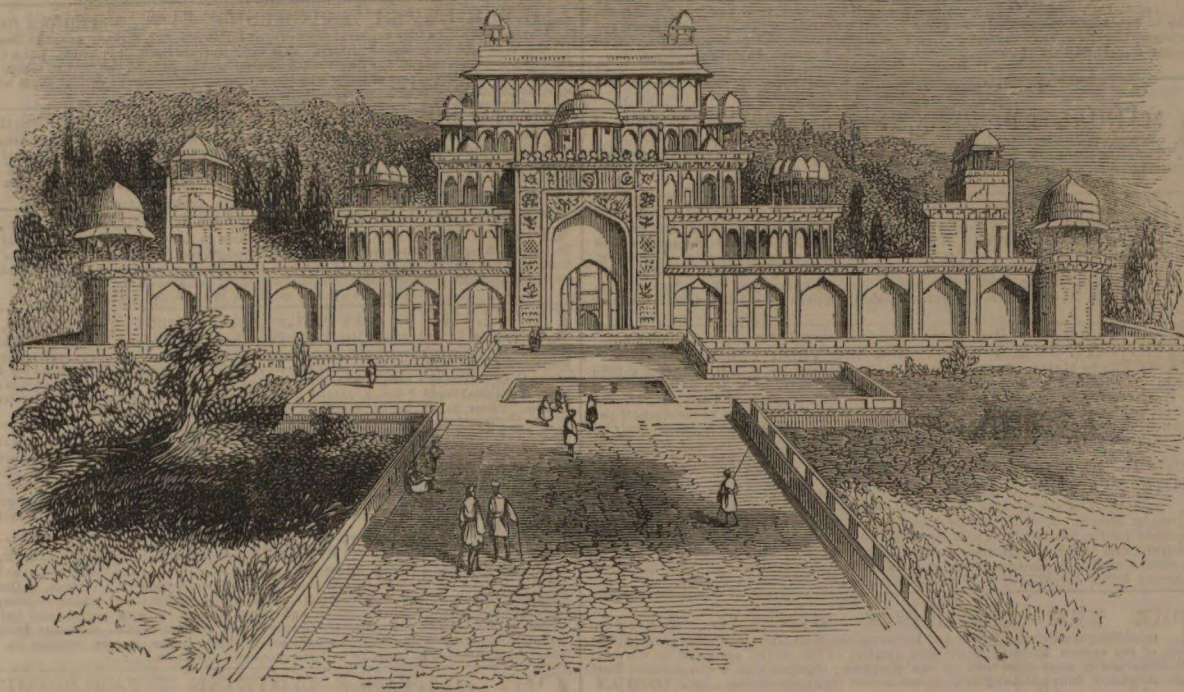
ELASTIC BOOTS.—THE QUEEN'S BOOTS.

J. SPARKES HALL'S PATENT ELASTIC ANKLE BOOTS require neither lacing, buttoning, nor tying; they can be put on and off in a moment, without trouble or loss of time. The constant annoyance of laces breaking, buttons coming off, holes wearing out, and many other imperfections in the ordinary modes of fastening, suggested the improvement which is now submitted to the public. No boots ever afforded such variety of play and motion to the feet and ankles, or corresponded so exactly to their natural and anatomical form.—308, Regent-street, Langham-place, opposite the Polytechnic Institution.

Ladies and Gentlemen at a distance can be fitted by forwarding a pattern boot.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO, or Pearl Dentifrice, a fragrant White Powder, compounded of the rarest and most fragrant exotics. It eradicates Tartar, and spots of incipient decay from the Teeth, imparts a pearl-like whiteness, and fixes them firmly in the Gums. It strengthens, braces, and renders the gums of a healthy red

SALE OF THE MOGOL SULTAN AKBER'S PALACE AT THE EAST INDIA DOCKS.



TOMB OF AKBER.

There is no reflection more mortifying to human pride than that which occurs to the moralist when he witnesses the degradation, ruin, and dispersion of the mighty edifices of ancient days—edifices which were destined by their founders to carry down to the latest generations the memory of the monarch or potentate at whose expense they were constructed.

A striking example of the futility of this species of architectural and regal ambition has been afforded during the course of the week that has just elapsed. Our readers are probably for the most part cognizant of the name of Akber, the third of that powerful line of princes who, under the name of Mogols, ruled in such extraordinary pomp and with so unprecedented a magnificence for more than two centuries and a half over the enormous triangular breadth of country comprised between the westernmost boundaries of Lahore, the rivers Indus and Burramooter, and the seas that wash the line of coast extending from Aracan to the Gulf of Scinde. We are not going to enter upon a biographical account of the Sultan Akber, although there are circumstances to be found in the Persian records of his life, entitled "*Akbernameh*," which are unknown to all save the sedulous, though unrewarded, Oriental student, and which well merit the attention of the historian and the philosopher. We shall content ourselves with merely stating the fact that he succeeded his father Humayoon (whose possession of the throne of Delhi had been very insecure) in the year 1556, being then thirteen solar years and four months old.

The exposed situation of the city of Delhi, the general open position of the country around it, and the enormous accumulation of ruins in the immediate vicinity of his capital, arising from the repeated attacks to which its former possessors, the Patan rulers, had been subjected by his own immediate ancestors, Baber, Sharock, and, greater than all, Tamerlane—all these circumstances induced Akber, some years after his accession to the throne, to remove the seat of government to a spot less open to inroad, and offering stronger natural defences than Delhi possessed; and accordingly, in the tenth or twelfth year of his reign, the emperor selected the then small and insignificant village of Agra as his future residence, the site being considerably elevated above the banks of the Jumna, and offering a position for the erection of a fort which would command not only the land but also the river access to his new capital.

The principal structure raised on the spot, chosen by the Emperor, or his architect, occupied upwards of 50 acres of ground. Within these limits was erected a palace consisting of three distinct courts, each surrounded by buildings; the first or outermost being occupied by the imperial troops and household servants, who, under the titles

of Bundoockcheecan (riflemen), Durbanan (gate-keepers), and Khidmutteeah (footmen, some armed, others not), guarded the approaches to the second court, wherein were lodged the Omrahs, or great officers of the household; the Munsibdars in command of the Imperial Guard; the Ahdean (or body guard, a corps similar to that of the old French Guard, known by the name of the *Garde du Corps*); and other confidential and superior officers; the third, or innermost court, contained the residence of Akber himself; one side of the quadrangle forming the Great Hall of Audience, wherein the Padishah, seated on a throne placed on a single block of black marble, received twice in every twenty-four hours the salutations of his people. On the other side of the quadrangle containing the throne and its marble base (which overlooked the river and the surrounding country for many miles), was situated the Zenana, or women's department of the royal abode; and it may be observed that both the public and the private portions of this palace were constructed in so exquisitely beautiful and grandiose a style of architecture as to justify the assertion that Akber built like a giant, and finished his work like a jeweller.

The whole of these buildings, as well as the courts which they enclosed, were protected and partly concealed from view by the high embrasured walls of the Fort of Akber-Abad (or the City of Akber), as the Emperor caused his new capital to be styled; and the approaches were further guarded by a deep ditch, 40 feet wide, the entrance being formed by a magnificent portal closed by highly-sculptured gates, and rendered inaccessible at will by a drawbridge and portcullis.

It is now nearly twenty years since we visited the palace and fort, of the extent and position of which we have endeavoured to give a particular, though necessarily a succinct account. The fort itself was in tolerable condition, though the ditch was dry, the walls degraded, and the aspect in general that of a vast edifice falling rapidly into decay and ruin, from an unwise, though pertinacious neglect on the part of the actual rulers of India to bestow a trifling annual sum towards keeping it in repair.

The parts which most deserved, as they most attracted attention, were however in a much worse state than the outer buildings, as far as actual integrity was concerned. They were the Hall of Audience and the Zenana. The former was a quadrangular chamber, entirely lined with white marble, which was richly embossed, or rather adorned with elaborate and intricate arabesques, inlaid in the marble itself, and presenting an uniformly smooth surface, covered over from the floor to the ceiling with beautiful designs, formed of the different kinds of coloured stones of the secondary class, namely, agates, sardonyxes, jaspers, jades, bloodstones, lapis lazulis, cornelians of all hues, spars, amethystine and ruby-coloured gems, and indeed every

variety of shade that was requisite to represent either the flowers, fruits, leaves, or other objects which the whole device was intended to represent.

The Zenana was adorned in a similar, though scarcely so rich a manner, the devices or patterns let into the wall being chiefly confined to the borders of the marble pannels, the jambs of the doors, and the sills of the strictly-closed windows, or rather breathing *aperatures*. Nevertheless, the variety of patterns and the elegance of their design, as well as the neatness and fidelity with which the different flowers and other inanimate objects were imitated in these hard and durable materials, gave an air of extreme elegance and beauty to the apartments formerly occupied by the lovely denizens of Akber's seraglio, and as we stood and gazed on this charming abode, the reflection that the infant hands of the Sultan Selim (afterwards Jehan Guir, whose private history offers a curious and impressive parallel to that of David, King of Israel) had probably set the first example of picking out the precious stones that adorned the walls, passed through our mind, and caused a feeling of regret that the probable amusement of the child should have found so many imitators in after days,—for in many places the gems were entirely abstracted, and the walls in a lamentable state of dilapidation.

A few years after this visit, Lord W. Bentinck caused the most ruinous part of the *Dewan Khaneh Aum* to be removed, the materials being sold by public auction, and shortly after this, it being found impossible, we suppose, to restore the Zenana, or to preserve it from further and very rapid decay, this elegant ruin was likewise removed, the materials of which it was composed being sold in a similar manner to those of the Audience Hall of the Palace, we believe.

However that may be, the ornamental parts which we have described above, fell into the possession of a servant of the Bengal Government, of high rank in the civil department of the district. By this gentleman they were packed up in cases and at a vast expense transmitted down to the Jumna and Ganges rivers, to Calcutta, and thence to England, where they arrived about four years ago.

Some days since our attention was attracted by an advertisement in the newspapers announcing for public sale at the East India Export Dock, the remains of the Palace of the Sultan Akber; and on enquiry we were obligingly informed by some gentleman, connected, we believe, with the department where they were lodged, that the cases in question contained the fragments of the Palace of Akber Khan, which was destroyed by the soldiery after the murder of our Envoy at Caubul. Highly edified as well as amused by this lucid and authentic statement, we hastened to the docks to inspect the marbles themselves, when we at once discovered that they must have come from some of the Mogol Emperor's ruined palaces instead of having traversed the mountains of Afghanistan; and a few further enquiries in the proper quarter gave a right clue to our researches and enabled us to furnish the preceding account of the origin of these remarkable productions of ornamental art.

The sale took place on the 10th inst., and was chiefly attended by those indefatigable and enthusiastic lovers of the fine arts who dwell in the neighbourhood of Wardour-street. The prices obtained for the various cases of inlaid marbles ranged from £5 and £6 to £12 and £14. The windows (which were of red terra cotta, and others of red stone from the quarries of Futtehpoore), beautifully moulded and carved in an infinity of patterns, sold from 12s. to 35s. and 40s. a case, each containing one large, or two small windows. In more than one of the cases, as we narrowly inspected their contents, we observed a large and elderly-looking spider, when the beautiful line of the poet Sadi—

The spider has built her web in the hall of the Cæsars—

immediately occurred to memory, with this reflection, that even the Soofi poet, brilliant as was his imagination, and bold as were his conceptions, could never have dreamed of the possibility of the palace of the most eminent of the Mogol Cæsars being packed up in cases and sold piecemeal in a warehouse many thousand miles distant from its original site.

CHESS.

Solution to problem No. 43.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to K B 4th	K moves
2. Kt to K 6th	K moves
3. Kt to Q 4th	K moves
4. Kt to Q B 6th	K moves
5. Kt to Q Kt 4th	K moves
6. Kt to Q R 6th	K moves
7. R at K R 4th to K R 5th ch.	K moves
8. P one, mate.	

We this week give a game played by correspondence, between Mr. J. H. Piper, Hallwood House, Cheshire, and Major Lewis, Barnstaple, Devonshire. And at the request of several of our subscribers, we intend occasionally to give a game instead of a problem. The game played between the clubs of Enfield and Gosport will appear next.

MR. J. H. P.—WHITE.	MAJOR L.—BLACK.
1. K P two	K P two
2. K Kt to K B 3rd	Q to K B 3rd
3. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th
4. Q P one*	K R P one
5. Q Kt to B 3rd	Q B P one
6. Castles	Q P one
7. Q R P one	Q R P two
8. Q B to Q 2nd†	Q B to K Kt 5th
9. Q Kt P two	Q B takes K Kt
10. K Kt P takes B	K B to Q 5th
11. Q Kt P to Kt 5th	K Kt to K 2nd
12. Q to Kt square	Castles
13. Q Kt P takes Q B P	Q Kt P takes Q Kt P
14. Q to Q Kt 7th‡	Q R to R 2nd
15. Q to Q Kt 3rd	K Kt to K Kt 3rd
16. K to Kt 2nd§	K Kt to R 5th ch.
17. K to K R square	Q takes Q Kt P ch.
18. K to Kt square	Q to K Kt 7th—checkmate.

* Not so good as Q B P one

† B to K 3rd would be better.

‡ A move thrown away.

§ Play what he will he has scarcely a chance of retrieving the game. Kt to K 2nd is the best.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

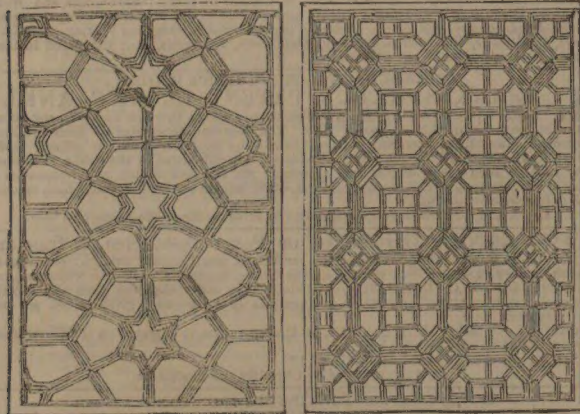
HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO THE EARL OF HARDWICKE.—WIMPOLE Friday Evening, 27th October.—Her Majesty arrived here last evening about half-past five o'clock, escorted by the yeomanry of the county, and was received by the noble Lord-Lieutenant, at the entrance of a private road which leads to Wimpole, about two miles distant. At seven o'clock the royal party sat down to dinner. Covers were laid for twenty-four. Her Majesty retired to rest at an early hour, and was up betimes in the morning. Her Majesty, accompanied by his Royal Highness, the noble host and hostess, and the royal suite, walked about the beautiful grounds; and at eleven his Royal Highness went out on a shooting excursion, attended by the Earl of Hardwicke and Mr. Anson. Her Majesty takes her departure in the morning. Her Majesty's route is from hence to Royston, and back to London, as she came.

The author of "*Valentine Vox*," on the 1st of November next sends forth to the world his new humorous work, "*Silverst Sound*," with steel illustrations. It is to be issued in the popular form of monthly parts, at 1s. each.

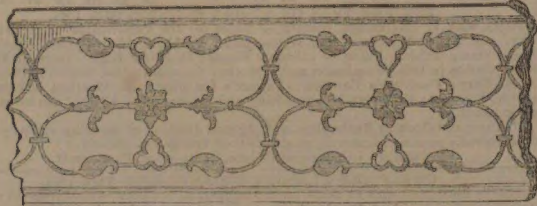
THE LATE SIR CHARLES BELL.—The following letter from the Prime Minister to the widow of the late Sir Charles Bell, announcing that a pension has been conferred upon her, ought, we think, to be made known. Such a compliment to her husband's memory must have been far more gratifying than the small pension which it announced:—"Madam, I have had great pleasure in recommending to her Majesty that, in consideration of the high attainments of your lamented husband, and the services rendered by him to the cause of science, a pension of £100 per annum for your life shall be granted to you, from that very limited fund which Parliament has placed at the disposal of the Crown for the reward and encouragement of scientific labours. This pension, small in amount as it necessarily is, will, perhaps, be acceptable to you as a public acknowledgment on the part of the Crown, of the distinguished merit of Sir Charles Bell.—I have the honour to be, madam, your faithful and obedient servant, "Whitehall, Sept. 4."

"ROBERT PERL.

London: Printed by ROBERT PALMER (at the office of Palmer and Clayton), 10, Cranecourt, Fleet-street; and published by WILLIAM LITTLE, at 128, Strand, where all communications for the Editor are requested to be addressed.—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1843.



TERRA COTTA WINDOWS.



INLAID MARBLES.

